DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 022 356

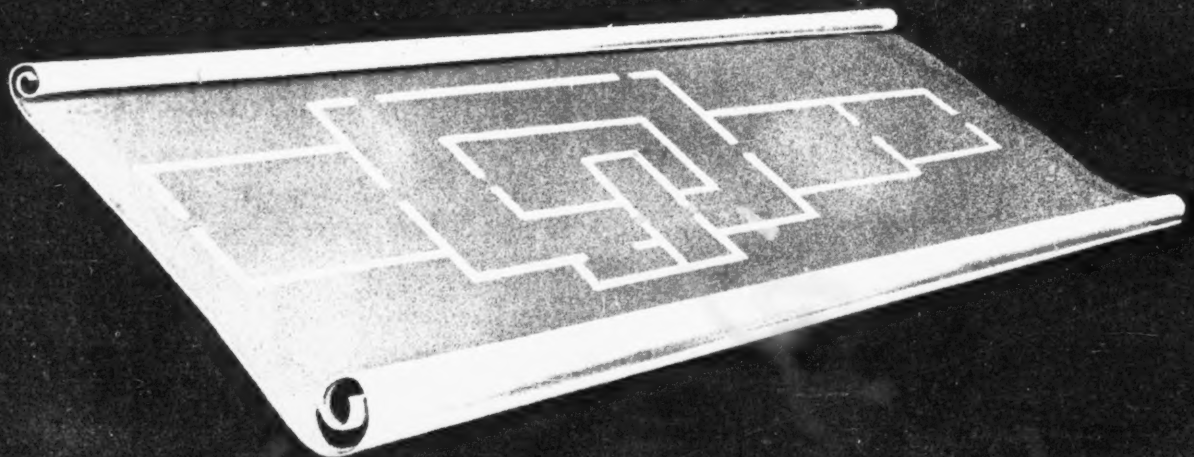
EF 002 139

By-Robbins, Leslie F.; Bokelman, W. Robert
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACILITIES SURVEY. PART 5: ENROLLMENT AND FACILITIES OF NEW COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OPENING BETWEEN 1961 AND 1965.
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.; Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Report No-OE-51009
Pub Date 65
Note-56p.
Available from-Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 (Catalog No. FS5.251 51009, 35 cents)
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC Not Available from EDRS.
Descriptors-*CONSTRUCTION COSTS, *EDUCATIONAL FINANCE, ENROLLMENT TRENDS, FACILITY IMPROVEMENT, *HIGHER EDUCATION, *NATIONAL SURVEYS, *PHYSICAL EDUCATION, STUDENT COSTS, UNIT COSTS

Facilities data for 181 colleges opened between 1961 and 1965 are summarized. Data from the survey suggests the institutional characteristics, type and purpose of the new colleges, and the trends in enrollment distribution. The facilities of the new colleges are tabulated according to new construction and rehabilitation costs by categories of private and public ownership, region, state, level of educational program offered and expenditures per student. A review of the relationship of this study to other studies and forecasts of higher education facilities made by the U. S. Office of Education is given. Expenditures are tabulated and graphed by type of facility constructed--(1) instructional, research, and general, (2) residential, (3) land and capital improvements, and other auxiliary. A list of institutions and the questionnaire used in the survey are included in the appendices. (HH)

Part 5: Enrollment and Facilities of New Colleges and Universities
Opening Between 1961 and 1965

College and University
Facilities Survey



ED022356

EF 002139

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
OE—51009

Highlights

A total of 181 new institutions were reported as having opened or as planning to open between 1961 and 1965.

◆ ◆ ◆

Undergraduate enrollments of nearly a half million by 1970–71 are expected by these responding new institutions, which would constitute 7.6 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment projected by the U.S. Office of Education for that year.

◆ ◆ ◆

Not many graduate students are expected to be accommodated by these institutions—less than 2 percent of the total enrollment.

◆ ◆ ◆

More than 60 percent of the responding new institutions are junior colleges and 2-year technical institutes.

◆ ◆ ◆

Residential accommodations are being planned for only 18 percent of the expected full-time enrollment by 1965–66.

◆ ◆ ◆

Total expenditures for facilities constructed or planned to be completed by 1965 amount to $442 million, of which 72 percent ($319 million) will be for instructional, research, and general facilities.

◆ ◆ ◆

State government funds are being used extensively for physical facilities of new public junior colleges and technical institutes.

ED022356

OE-51009
Circular No. 773

College and University
Facilities Survey

Part 5:
Enrollment and Facilities of New Colleges and Universities Opening Between 1961 and 1965

by
Leslie F. Robbins
Specialist, Business Administration
and
W. Robert Bokelman
Former Chief, Business Administration Section
Division of Educational Organization and Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, and WELFARE
John W. Gardner, *Secretary*

Office of Education
Francis Keppel, *Commissioner*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

A publication of the

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
RALPH C. M. FLYNT, *Associate Commissioner*
E. GLENN FEATHERSTON, *Deputy Associate Commisioner*

Division of Educational Organization and Administration
R. ORIN CORNETT, *Director*

Higher Education Organization and Administration Branch
JOHN H. RUSSEL, *Acting Director*

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL BY MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY U. S. O. E.
TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER."

Superintendent of Documents Catalog No. FS 5.251:51009

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1965

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 35 cents

Foreword

COMPLETION OF THIS REPORT, Part 5 of the series of comprehensive surveys of the Nation's higher education physical facilities initiated in 1956, fulfills generally the original ambitious purpose visualized for the series. The foreword of Part 1 stated: "Comprehensive figures on the full extent of the building needs of higher education do not exist," and "It is the first of five related reports now planned for publication by the U.S. Office of Education on the adequacy of college and university plants, and on the replacements and expansion needed each year to 1970 to provide essential facilities for a rapidly expanding enrollment."

Information compiled in this present survey of new institutions and new branch campuses opened since 1961 or to open by 1965, when added to the data reported on enrollment expansions anticipated and facilities planned by institutions existing in 1961 (Part 4 of this series), brings into sharper focus the extent to which the plans of new and existing institutions indicate that they will assist in accommodating the greatly increased enrollments expected in the 1960's.

Planning a program of plant expansion on one campus entails an extensive and intensive study of current trends in enrollment, in academic programs, and in finances. To participate intelligently in educational planning on a statewide, regional, or national scale, planners must have at hand such comprehensive organized data from all parts of the country as these studies provide.

The need for such data has not terminated. Administrators and committees responsible for assessing national facilities needs for the years ahead are asking for data which can only be supplied by a new series of studies. Among those being contemplated are (1) an updating to 1970 of the enrollment and facilities study (Part 4 of the *College and University Facilities Survey*), and (2) an updating of the Inventory (Part 3 of the *College and University Facilities Survey*) to the current period, with annual updatings to follow. (The annual updating would be more comprehensive than, and would replace, the Schedule 4 construction report which has been a part of the *Planning and Management Data Survey*.) In all instances these surveys will be coordinated with information required by new programs and new developments in this area.

The Office of Education is grateful for the time given by administrators of new institutions to forward the data included in this report.

PAUL K. NANCE, *Acting Chief*
Business Administration Section

Contents

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Reasons for Establishing a New College	1
The Junior College Pattern	2
Relation of This Study to Other Studies	3
II. STUDENTS TO BE ACCOMMODATED IN NEW COLLEGES, 1961–70	5
Enrollment, Current and Projected	5
Trends in Enrollment Distribution	5
Residential Accommodations	13
III. PHYSICAL FACILITIES COMPLETED AND PLANNED BY NEW INSTITUTIONS, 1961–65	15
Functions of Projects	15
Regional Distribution of Projects	17
Projects by Type of Institution	19
Effect of Facility	21
Sources of Funds	22
Cost Per Square Foot of New Construction	24
Schedule of Construction Completions	26
Cost of Equipment	27
Stage of Planning	28
Parts 4 and 5 of the Facilities Survey Combined	29
Campus Size	30
IV. CURRENT OPERATING EXPENDITURES AT NEW INSTITUTIONS	32
Assurance of Operating Funds	33
Endowment Funds	33
Student Aid	33
APPENDIX A. List of New Institutions	39
B. Transmittal Letter and Questionnaire Form	45

Tables

1A. Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new public and private higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State 6

1B. Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new public higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State 7

Page

1C. Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new private higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State ____ 8

2. Undergraduate enrollment in new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64; planned enrollment for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71; and Office of Education projections for 181 institutions for 1965–66 and 1970–71; by attendance status and control ____ 10

3. Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, type of institution, and control ____ 12

4. Graduate enrollments at new institutions, by year, control, and attendance status ____ 13

5. Number of students accommodated in residential facilities of new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by men, women, and married couples; region; type of institution; and control ____ 14

6. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by control and functional type: 1961–65 ____ 16

7A. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements built or acquired by new public and private higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65 ____ 17

7B. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements built or acquired by new public higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65 ____ 18

7C. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements built or acquired by new private higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65 ____ 19

8. Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional group, type of institution, and control: 1961–65 ____ 20

9. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by effect of facility and functional type: 1961–65 ____ 22

10A. Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new public higher education institutions, by functional group and source of funds: 1961–65 ____ 23

10B. Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new private higher education institutions, by functional group and source of funds: 1961–65 ____ 25

11. Number, square feet, cost, and cost per square foot of new construction completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional type: 1961–65 ____ 26

12. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by year of completion and by control: Selected years ____ 26

13. Number of new institutions providing auxiliary facilities other than residential, by type of facility, year to be opened, and control ____ 27

Page

14. Number and construction cost of selected facilities, and of their equipment, at new higher education institutions, by functional type of facility: 1961–65 28

15. Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional group, stage of planning, and control: 1961–65 29

16. Undergraduate students for whom instructional accommodations are planned by responding higher education institutions in Parts 4 and 5 of the *College and University Facilities Survey* series, by attendance status and by control 30

17. Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by responding higher education institutions in Parts 4 and 5 of the *College and University Facilities Survey* series, by functional group and by control 31

18. Campus size at new institutions 31

19A. Full-time equivalent enrollment in new higher education institutions, operating expenditures for educational and general purposes, and expenditures per full-time equivalent student, by year, type of institution, and control: Selected years 34

19B. Estimated full-time equivalent enrollment in new higher education institutions, operating expenditures for educational and general purposes, and expenditures per full-time equivalent student, by year, type of institution, and control: Selected years 34

19C. Expenditures per student for educational and general purposes, as reported by new institutions: 1963–64 35

20. Estimated operating expenditures for educational and general purposes by new higher education institutions and amount and percent for which sources are assured, by year and control: Selected years 35

Figures

1. Combined full-time and part-time undergraduate enrollments in new higher education institutions, as reported by the institutions and as projected by the Office of Education, for 181 institutions, by control: 1961–70 9

2. Reported enrollment of new higher education institutions, by control and attendance status: 1961–62, 1965–66, and 1970–71 11

3. Reported enrollment of new higher education institutions, by type and control: 1961–62, 1965–66, and 1970–71 11

4. Expenditures for facilities at new higher education institutions, by control and functional group: 1961–65 15

5. Expenditures for facilities at new higher education institutions, by institutional type: 1961–65 21

6. Sources of funds for facilities at new higher education institutions, by control: 1961–65 24

CHAPTER I

Introduction

IN ORDER TO CREATE a mailing list of new colleges and new branch campuses opening from 1961 to 1965, several sources were consulted for names of institutions. These sources included (1) State departments of education, (2) education departments for denominational colleges, (3) National Defense Education Act regional representatives, (4) associations of higher education institutions, (5) news notes in various publications, and (6) members of the staff of the U.S. Office of Education. In addition, names were obtained from the "Institutions Added" section of the 1961–62 and the 1962–63 issues of *Education Directory, Part 3, Higher Education*.[1] From a compiled list of 295 colleges, 181 were found upon investigation to be eligible for inclusion in the study. Appendix A is an individual listing of the institutions, in the 35 States and Guam where new facilities are to be located, and Appendix B is a copy of the study questionnaire.

These 181 respondents are grouped below by control (public or private) and by institutional type (according to their own classifications). No official status as to type or accreditation is implied by the inclusion of an institution in this study, and it is recognized that some of these classifications might be open to challenge. For instance, a new "university" or one still in the planning stage might not enroll graduate students or acquire the other characteristics of a university in its first year or first few years of operation.

It will be noted that 114 of the total 181 institutions classified themselves as junior colleges and technical institutes and the next highest number, 41, as 4-year liberal arts colleges. Therefore, for tabulation and analysis throughout this report, the institutions have been placed into three groups: (1) junior colleges and technical institutes, (2) 4-year liberal arts colleges, and (3) all other types.

Institutional type	*Number of institutions* *Total*	*Public*	*Private*
All types	181	104	77
Universities and branch campuses	8	4	4
4-year liberal arts colleges	41	7	34
Teachers colleges	3	2	1
Technological schools	2	1	1
Theological schools	7	0	7
Other independent professional schools	6	4	2
Junior colleges	107	80	27
2- and 3-year technical institutes	7	6	1

All of the public institutions included in the study are coeducational. Of the private institutions, 43 are coeducational, 13 are for men only, and 21 are for women only. Only one institution, located in Guam, is outside the United States.

Reasons for Establishing a New College

In reply to this item on the questionnaire, many of the responses showed evidence of surprise that the question should be raised. One respondent merely wrote "Needed!" The limited space on the questionnaire was not conducive to an elaborate reply and in some instances a catalog statement or an accompanying brochure was cited. Many replies from public institutions stressed the point of providing an educational opportunity near the home of the student. Several replies from private institutions expressed the felt need of their denominations or faiths for higher education opportunity flavored with their respective religious philosophies. The aspect of relieving the existing institutions of some of the pressure of rapid growth was acknowledged by some. Special areas of need were designated, such as technical and vocational training, teacher training, medical education, theological study, liberal arts programs for women, and training in international relations.

---

[1] *Education Directory, Part 3, Higher Education*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. OE–50000–62 and OE–50000–63.

An institution called New College, of Sarasota, Fla., reported that it was named for a purpose. "It is not and never will be, *another* college. It is and will always remain the *new* college, seeking new solutions to new educational needs, accepting no dogma, and without barriers that inhibit the growth of ideas." Another institution expressed in its prospectus the intention to remain a small college in order to maintain the degree of individual attention its students receive.

One institution forwarded a statement from a regional study which had supported the establishment of a system of community colleges, "There will be an increase of 10,000 high school graduates in 1964 as compared with 1963." The study had indicated that in 1963 many able applicants who should have been given an opportunity to enroll for associate degree work were refused admission to existing colleges because of lack of facilities.

Some of the "new" institutions are not entirely new—they have grown out of existing situations but have been outfitted with a new campus and have acquired a new and more appropriate name. One institution had outgrown shared facilities; another had resulted from the merging of three separate institutions. Although most new colleges start out with a shiny new set of facilities, others are making a more modest beginning by using an old school building, an erstwhile country estate of a wealthy industrialist, government surplus buildings, or a former vacation resort or country club. A few start out by sharing the facilities of a high school. Others rent suitable space temporarily.

The new campus project with the most significant promise in terms of enrollment and investment in facilities is the Congress Circle Branch of the University of Illinois in Chicago. Since World War II, this branch has occupied temporary quarters on the Navy Pier, and with the new campus it is expected to grow to an enrollment of 20,000 by 1970–71.

A unique new institution is Florida Atlantic University at Boca Raton, designed to accommodate only upper division and graduate students. The junior colleges in the area are expected to comprise the main feeder sources for this student body.

An interesting educational experiment, designated the University of the Seven Seas, has a California address but describes its location as "aboard ship at sea." It aims to provide an institution with an emphasis on international studies. Its physical facilities are not exactly compatible with the reporting pattern of the Facilities series. Plans are being formulated by the institution, however, for a more conventional campus on land, probably in California.

The Graduate School of Public Affairs at Albany, N.Y., is an unusual type of new college. The purpose of this school is to offer professional education for academic and public service careers, to engage in research on problems of government, and to assist in the training of government employees.

The College of Guam is not as new as most of the other respondents, having started in 1952 as the Territorial College of Guam. As was true for several institutions, it was included because its status had changed considerably during the period under study. In 1961 it was given its new name and a new campus and was authorized by executive order to establish curricula leading to the bachelor's degree. It is the only American institution of higher education in the Western Pacific area. As such it serves not only Guam but the entire Trust Territory.

Not included in the study are the "cluster colleges" of the University of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif. They are considered by the University administration to be integral with the parent institution but are worthy of mention here because of their uniqueness. One of these cluster colleges, for instance, is Spanish-oriented and offers English as a foreign language.

The Junior College Pattern

There is a well-recognized pattern of development attending the birth of a new junior or community college. The following statement of purpose of San Jacinto College of Pasadena, Tex., as well as its history, serves as an example:

> The primary aim of San Jacinto College is to serve the needs of the youth and adults of Harris and surrounding counties ... Broad curricula are being developed for (1) those planning to attend senior colleges and universities; (2) those desiring a 1- or 2-year course in business administration; (3) those desiring a 2-year nursing program; (4) those desiring a 1- or 2-year cultural or fine arts education; and (5) those desiring training in a specific course or courses with an immediate vocational objective.

The San Jacinto College District was authorized originally as the East Harris County Union Junior College, and a Board of Regents was elected by a vote of the people of the college district in May 1960. The voters authorized the regents to levy a tax for the operation and maintenance of the college, the rate being 15c on each $100 valuation of taxable property.

During the summer of 1961 the regents awarded a contract for the science building. By summer 1963 two buildings were completed, both financed by current income. Three other buildings—administration, auditorium and gymnasium, and student center—were planned to be completed by fall 1964. Enrollment in the spring of 1963 was 1,183 students.

These advantages were suggested in the San Jacinto College Bulletin: (1) low tuition because of tax support; (2) living at home while attending college; (3) availability of scholarships, part-time jobs, and student loans under the National Defense Education Act; (4) evening classes for those employed in the daytime; (5) leadership development by participating in activities without having to compete with juniors and seniors; (6) individual attention according to need; (7) introduction to adult responsibilities; and (8) professional guidance.

In several instances a new junior college resulted from a statewide survey of educational needs, and the resultant colleges received State financial assistance.

Relation of This Study to Other Studies

This study of new colleges and universities and new branch campuses of existing institutions is Part 5 of a five-part series of studies of enrollment and planned facilities of the Nation's higher education institutions:

Part 1. Cost and Financing of College and University Buildings, 1951–55[2]

This report, published early in 1959, provides facts on costs and financing of college and university facilities constructed between January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1955. The 5-year span covered a period of transition when the institutions moved from the expediencies of the postwar period to long-range programs dealing with the construction of permanent plant facilities.

Part 2. Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956–70[3]

This study, published in 1960, reports construction planned by colleges from 1956 through 1970. It discusses planning goals and presents data on types of buildings planned, estimated costs, and proposed methods of financing construction.

Part 3. Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, December 31, 1957[4]

This study, to be published in 1965, establishes a perpetual or continuing inventory, building by building, of existing facilities on each campus throughout the aggregate United States. Data include such items as primary function of building; year of initial occupancy; plant fund investment for building and equipment; condition and estimated value of building as of December 31, 1957; and assignable area and capacity of space by function.

---

[2] W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork, *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 1, Cost and Financing of College and University Buildings, 1951–55.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (Circular No. 540).

[3] W. Robert Bokelman and John B. Rork, *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 2, Planning for College and University Physical Plant Expansion, 1956–70.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education OE–51000 (Circular No. 603).

[4] E. Eugene Higgins and Mary B. Fuller, *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 3, Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, December 31, 1957.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education OE–51007 (Circular No. 750).

Part 4. College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65[5]

This study, published in 1964, presents comprehensive data on the current numbers of students being accommodated in instructional and residential facilities, the extent of overcrowding or of unused student stations, the numbers for which accommodations were being planned for 1965–66, and the combined planning for physical facilities to be completed by fall 1965.

Part 5. Enrollment and Facilities of New Colleges and Universities Opening Between 1961 and 1965

The purpose of this study (the present survey) is to supplement the data provided in Part 4 with similarly categorized information on new institutions and new branch campuses which have become a part of the Nation's higher education plant since 1961 and those to be started by 1965–66.

---

[5] Leslie F. Robbins and W. Robert Bokelman, *College and University Facilities Survey, Part 4, College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961-65*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education OE–51006 (Circular No. 723).

CHAPTER II

Students To Be Accommodated in New Colleges, 1961–70

THERE WAS AN UNDERSTANDABLE RELUCTANCE on the part of some respondents to estimate future enrollments, construction plans, or operating finances. This was especially true of institutions whose plans were not far advanced at the time the survey was made in the fall of 1963. Therefore, the numbers of full-time and part-time students reported in tables 1A, 1B, and 1C (for total, public, and private institutions, respectively) are not fully representative of the future growth of these new institutions. Furthermore, it should be remembered that the *number of institutions* was also constantly changing each year.

Enrollment, Current and Projected

In new public institutions, the total full-time enrollment (number accommodated in instructional facilities) of undergraduate students was reported as 20,000 for 1961–62; rose to 42,000 for 1963–64; and was estimated to be 95,000 in 1965–66 and 193,000 in 1970–71. In new private institutions, the corresponding figures were 5,000 in 1961–62, 11,000 in 1963–64, 21,000 in 1965–66, and 35,000 in 1970–71. (See tables 1B and 1C.)

It is permissible to project the future growth of institutions not furnishing estimates, by using the same growth index used by the institutions which did furnish estimates: that is, to project the mean reported full-time and part-time enrollment to the remaining public and private institutions. It will be necessary to maintain the same relationship of part-time to full-time enrollments as reported—85 percent of the public institutions and 59 percent of the private institutions had part-time students as well as full-time students. Table 2 and figure 1 provide this type of projection.

The "projected" figures indicate that total new public institutions might be expected to accommodate 111,000 full-time and 107,000 part-time students in 1965–66 and 231,000 full-time and 187,000 part-time students by 1970–71, a total of 218,000 students in 1965–66 and 418,000 by 1970–71. The corresponding projections for private institutions follow: 24,000 full-time and 10,000 part-time students by 1965–66 and 43,000 full-time and 15,000 part-time by 1970–71, a total enrollment of 34,000 by 1965–66 and 58,000 by 1970–71. Combined public and private enrollments for these new institutions, as projected to all 181 institutions, would thus amount to 252,000 students in 1965–66 and 476,000 by 1970–71. This last figure would represent 7.6 percent of the total undergraduate opening fall enrollment of 6,230,000 which has been projected by the U.S. Office of Education for 1970–71.[1]

Trends in Enrollment Distribution

Certain trend patterns emerge in the distribution of the *reported* enrollments by various categories. In the three years beginning with 1961–62, the major portion of the full-time undergraduate students in the responding new institutions were enrolled in public institutions: 80, 79, and 79 percent, respectively, for those years. Based upon reported estimates for the future, the percentage is expected to increase to 81 in 1964–65, 82 in 1965–66, and 85 by 1970–71. (See tables 1A, 1B, and 1C.)

Public institutions are expected to enroll more than 90 percent of the anticipated part-time students in every year. Furthermore, for three successive years—1962–63, 1963–64, and 1964–65—the enrollment of part-time students

---

[1] Projections by Division of Education Statistics, Office of Education, August 26, 1964.

Table 1A.—Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new *public* and *private* higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State

Region and State	1961–62			1962–63			1963–64			1964–65			1965–66			1970–71		
	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time
Total	78	25,461	20,461	105	34,528	36,960	141	52,685	62,981	147	76,842	80,369	155	115,936	100,482	151	228,648	168,248
North Atlantic	24	3,726	2,663	33	5,991	7,008	47	9,672	11,983	45	14,121	14,242	46	21,036	17,996	44	44,995	40,872
Connecticut	2	316	310	2	381	1,276	6	879	2,232	6	1,522	3,160	6	2,185	4,120	6	2,995	5,600
Maryland	1	133	137	1	178	222	1	192	293	1	230	351	2	1,726	1,246	2	4,600	2,672
Massachusetts	3	870	11	5	1,631	284	6	2,318	268	7	3,125	325	8	5,600	430	7	11,500	775
New Hampshire	1	84	......	3	282	137	5	665	18	5	1,168	37	4	1,205	45	3	2,300	100
New Jersey	1	......	10	3	77	53	3	67	78	3	155	76	3	270	95	3	500	160
New York	14	2,249	2,152	16	3,276	4,964	20	5,188	8,650	18	7,340	9,813	17	9,185	11,510	17	21,115	30,885
Pennsylvania	2	74	43	3	166	72	6	363	444	5	581	480	6	865	550	6	1,985	680
Great Lakes and Plains	18	9,885	6,130	22	11,441	11,689	29	14,904	17,865	33	20,426	23,900	31	32,167	28,887	32	63,131	43,603
Illinois	6	6,494	2,111	7	7,591	6,730	9	9,186	9,457	9	10,535	10,711	8	16,179	11,662	8	32,120	13,860
Indiana	1	12	52	1	13	54	1	19	55	1	20	56	1	25	56	1	30	55
Michigan	5	2,586	3,831	6	2,476	4,382	9	2,835	5,477	10	5,012	7,205	10	8,861	8,666	10	16,849	14,740
Minnesota	2	309	84	2	474	79	2	643	102	2	720	150	2	770	175	2	1,220	250
Missouri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	520	840	2	795	1,315	2	1,000	1,500
Nebraska	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	27	13	1	27	13	1	27	13	1	27	13
North Dakota	1	47	25	1	77	32	1	107	56	1	117	65	1	145	75	1	175	85
Ohio	3	437	27	3	465	62	4	1,537	2,120	4	2,575	4,150	4	4,115	6,175	4	9,460	12,200
Wisconsin	......	......	......	2	345	350	2	550	585	3	900	710	2	1,250	750	3	2,250	900
Southeast	17	4,434	1,694	25	6,136	2,667	31	8,169	4,950	34	13,532	8,654	38	20,418	12,450	38	41,796	24,413
Alabama	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	375	91	3	850	800	2	1,025	935	2	2,400	1,260
Florida	5	694	466	10	1,713	1,082	12	2,769	1,151	13	4,664	1,491	13	7,138	2,505	13	14,460	4,880
Georgia	2	1,134	843	2	1,051	808	2	1,139	849	4	2,654	2,900	4	3,596	4,235	4	7,539	10,155
Kentucky	......	......	......	1	125	......	1	300	......	1	550	......	1	850	......	1	1,500	......
Mississippi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1,051	......	2	2,051	......
North Carolina	4	1,335	103	4	1,694	98	4	1,895	104	4	2,335	75	6	3,395	765	6	5,465	1,010
Tennessee	1	100	50	1	100	50	1	100	50	1	200	100	1	200	100	1	250	150
Virginia	4	1,126	200	6	1,395	619	7	1,522	2,701	7	2,179	3,276	8	3,048	3,895	8	7,925	6,913
West Virginia	1	45	32	1	58	10	1	69	4	1	100	12	1	115	15	1	206	45
West and Southwest	18	7,077	8,925	24	10,590	14,719	33	19,624	27,491	34	28,353	32,821	39	41,835	40,179	36	78,126	58,010
Alaska	1	135	17	1	219	25	1	272	44	1	325	50	1	425	100	1	550	150
Arizona	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	536	600	2	1,400	750	3	2,000	800	3	3,500	1,500
California	6	3,786	3,510	7	5,453	7,745	11	9,626	12,845	11	13,731	16,674	16	23,307	21,678	14	48,205	34,890
Colorado	1	1,193	99	3	1,395	168	3	1,969	178	3	2,574	123	3	3,117	146	3	4,942	180
New Mexico	1	125	100	1	200	125	1	250	120	2	380	100	2	545	125	2	1,000	150
Oklahoma	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	600	......	1	1,600	200
Oregon	4	821	3,180	5	1,192	3,599	6	1,747	3,960	4	1,821	3,900	4	2,836	4,800	4	5,279	6,900
Texas	1	257	619	2	670	867	3	1,087	1,077	3	1,570	1,280	3	2,050	1,580	3	3,350	3,090
Washington	3	710	1,370	4	1,391	2,150	6	4,042	8,612	7	6,422	9,844	6	6,955	10,950	5	9,700	10,950
Wyoming	1	50	30	1	70	40	1	95	55	1	130	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Outlying parts	1	339	1,049	1	370	877	1	316	692	1	410	752	1	480	970	1	600	1,350
Guam	1	339	1,049	1	370	877	1	316	692	1	410	752	1	480	970	1	600	1,350

Table 1B.—Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new *public* higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State

Region and State	1961–62			1962–63			1963–64			1964–65			1965–66			1970–71		
	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time
Total	42	20,290	18,537	57	27,304	34,329	76	41,822	56,682	85	61,851	73,265	89	95,100	91,946	87	193,263	156,110
North Atlantic	8	2,735	2,069	12	4,497	6,446	17	7,039	10,908	20	9,960	13,011	20	15,181	15,966	19	34,650	37,697
Connecticut	1	246	310	1	311	1,276	3	552	2,232	3	850	3,160	3	1,100	3,820	3	1,600	5,100
Maryland	1	133	137	1	178	222	1	192	293	1	230	351	2	1,726	1,246	2	4,600	2,672
Massachusetts	3	870	11	5	1,631	284	6	2,318	268	7	3,125	325	8	5,600	430	7	11,500	775
New Hampshire	......	......	......	1	......	137	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
New York	3	1,486	1,611	4	2,377	4,527	7	3,977	8,115	9	5,755	9,175	7	6,755	10,470	7	16,950	29,150
Great Lakes and Plains	9	8,930	5,062	10	9,946	9,941	14	12,585	14,930	18	17,422	20,630	16	28,381	25,226	17	57,049	38,730
Illinois	4	6,078	1,147	5	7,070	5,575	6	8,460	7,538	6	9,675	8,625	5	15,175	9,400	5	30,350	10,700
Michigan	3	2,543	3,831	3	2,402	4,287	5	2,482	5,290	6	4,382	6,965	6	8,141	8,336	6	15,729	14,180
Minnesota	2	309	84	2	474	79	2	643	102	2	720	150	2	770	175	2	1,220	250
Missouri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	520	840	2	795	1,315	2	1,000	1,500
Ohio	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,000	2,000	1	2,000	4,000	1	3,500	6,000	1	8,500	12,000
Wisconsin	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	125	50	......	......	......	1	250	100
Southeast	10	2,084	1,564	15	3,068	2,552	18	3,999	2,942	20	7,851	6,351	23	12,923	10,000	23	28,988	21,023
Alabama	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	200	85	2	500	785	1	500	900	1	1,500	1,200
Florida	4	440	461	8	1,222	1,070	8	1,710	1,042	8	3,088	1,390	8	4,883	2,370	8	10,123	4,655
Georgia	2	1,134	843	2	1,051	808	2	1,139	849	4	2,654	2,900	4	3,596	4,235	4	7,539	10,155
Mississippi	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1,051	......	2	2,051	......
North Carolina	1	96	60	1	130	55	1	141	70	1	300	......	3	1,100	700	3	2,350	900
Virginia	3	414	200	4	665	619	5	809	896	5	1,309	1,276	5	1,793	1,795	5	5,425	4,113
West and Southwest	14	6,202	8,793	19	9,423	14,513	26	17,883	27,210	26	26,208	32,521	29	38,135	39,784	27	71,976	57,310
Arizona	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	536	600	2	1,400	750	2	1,700	800	2	2,500	1,500
California	5	3,436	3,495	6	4,963	7,725	9	8,831	12,825	9	13,081	16,674	14	22,557	21,678	13	47,605	34,890
Colorado	1	1,193	99	2	1,384	132	2	1,949	118	2	2,534	23	2	3,037	26	2	4,792	30
Oregon	4	821	3,180	5	1,192	3,599	6	1,747	3,960	4	1,821	3,900	4	2,836	4,800	4	5,279	6,900
Texas	1	257	619	2	670	867	2	933	1,040	2	1,120	1,230	2	1,350	1,530	2	2,400	3,040
Washington	2	445	1,370	3	1,144	2,150	5	3,792	8,612	6	6,122	9,844	5	6,655	10,950	4	9,400	10,950
Wyoming	1	50	30	1	70	40	1	95	55	1	130	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Outlying parts	1	339	1,049	1	370	877	1	316	692	1	410	752	1	480	970	1	600	1,350
Guam	1	339	1,049	1	370	877	1	316	692	1	410	752	1	480	970	1	600	1,350

Table 1C.—Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new *private* higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, region, and State

Region and State	1961–62			1962–63			1963–64			1964–65			1965–66			1970–71		
	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time	Institutions	Full-time	Part-time
Total	36	5,171	1,924	48	7,224	2,631	64	10,863	6,299	62	14,991	7,104	66	20,836	8,536	64	35,385	12,138
North Atlantic	16	991	594	21	1,494	562	20	2,633	1,075	23	4,161	1,231	26	5,855	2,030	25	10,345	3,175
Connecticut	1	70	......	1	70	......	3	327	......	3	672	......	3	1,085	300	3	1,395	500
New Hampshire	1	84	......	2	282	......	5	665	18	5	1,168	37	4	1,205	45	3	2,300	100
New Jersey	1	......	10	3	77	53	3	67	78	3	155	76	3	270	95	3	500	160
New York	11	763	541	12	899	437	13	1,211	535	9	1,585	638	10	2,430	1,040	10	4,165	1,735
Pennsylvania	2	74	43	3	166	72	6	363	444	5	581	480	6	865	550	6	1,985	680
Great Lakes and Plains	9	955	1,068	12	1,495	1,748	15	2,319	2,935	15	3,004	3,270	15	3,786	3,661	15	6,082	4,873
Illinois	2	416	964	2	521	1,155	3	726	1,919	3	860	2,086	3	1,004	2,262	3	1,770	3,160
Indiana	1	12	52	1	13	54	1	19	55	1	20	56	1	25	56	1	30	55
Michigan	2	43	......	3	74	95	4	353	187	4	630	240	4	720	330	4	1,120	560
Nebraska	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	27	13	1	27	13	1	27	13	1	27	13
North Dakota	1	47	25	1	77	32	1	107	56	1	117	65	1	145	75	1	175	85
Ohio	3	437	27	3	465	62	3	537	120	3	575	150	3	615	175	3	960	200
Wisconsin	......	......	......	2	345	350	2	550	585	2	775	660	2	1,250	750	2	2,000	800
Southeast	7	2,350	130	10	3,068	115	13	4,170	2,008	14	5,681	2,303	15	7,495	2,450	15	12,808	3,390
Alabama	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	175	6	1	350	15	1	525	35	1	900	60
Florida	1	254	5	2	491	12	4	1,059	109	5	1,576	101	5	2,255	135	5	4,337	225
Kentucky	......	......	......	1	125	......	1	300	......	1	550	......	1	850	......	1	1,500	......
North Carolina	3	1,239	43	3	1,564	43	3	1,754	34	3	2,035	75	3	2,295	65	3	3,115	110
Tennessee	1	100	50	1	100	50	1	100	50	1	200	100	1	200	100	1	250	150
Texas	1	712	......	2	730	......	2	713	1,805	2	870	2,000	3	1,255	2,100	3	2,500	2,800
West Virginia	1	45	32	1	58	10	1	69	4	1	100	12	1	115	15	1	206	45
West and Southwest	4	875	132	5	1,167	206	7	1,741	281	8	2,145	300	10	3,700	395	9	6,150	700
Alaska	1	135	17	1	219	25	1	272	44	1	325	50	1	425	100	1	550	150
Arizona	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	300	......	1	1,000	......
California	1	350	15	1	490	20	2	795	20	2	650	......	2	750	......	1	600	......
Colorado	......	......	......	1	11	36	1	20	60	1	40	100	1	80	120	1	150	150
New Mexico	1	125	100	1	200	125	1	250	120	2	380	100	2	545	125	2	1,000	150
Oklahoma	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	600	......	1	1,600	200
Texas	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	154	37	1	450	50	1	700	50	1	950	50
Washington	1	265	......	1	247	......	1	250	......	1	300	......	1	300	......	1	300	......
Outlying parts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

FIGURE 1.—Combined full-time and part-time undergraduate enrollments in new higher education institutions, as reported by the institutions and as projected by the Office of Education, for 181 institutions, by control: 1961–70

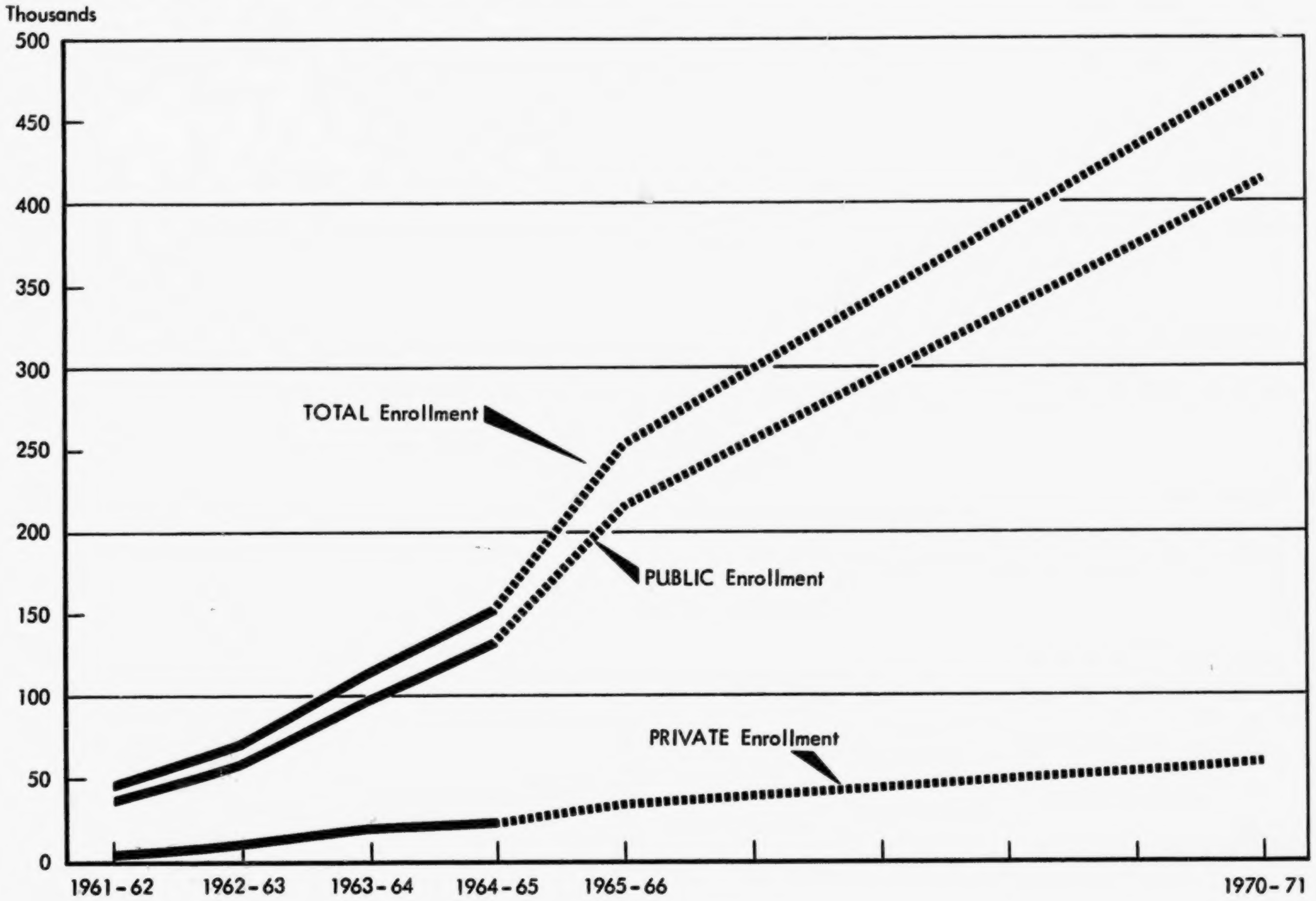


Table 2.—Undergraduate enrollment in new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64; planned enrollment for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71; and Office of Education projections for 181 institutions for 1965–66 and 1970–71; by attendance status and control

Control, by year	Number of institutions	Enrollments			
		Full-time		Part-time	
		Total	Mean per institution	Total	Mean per institution
Public					
1961–62	42	20,290	483	18,537	441
1962–63	57	27,304	479	34,329	602
1963–64	76	41,822	550	56,682	746
Estimated[1]					
1964–65	85	61,851	728	73,265	862
1965–66	89	95,100	1,069	91,946	1,033
1970–71	87	193,263	2,221	156,110	1,794
Projected[2]					
1965–66	104	111,000	1,069	107,000	1,033
1970–71	104	231,000	2,221	187,000	1,794
Private					
1961–62	36	5,171	144	1,924	53
1962–63	48	7,224	150	2,631	55
1963–64	65	10,863	167	6,299	97
Estimated[1]					
1964–65	62	14,991	242	7,104	115
1965–66	66	20,836	316	8,536	129
1970–71	64	35,385	553	12,138	190
Projected[2]					
1965–66	77	24,000	316	10,000	129
1970–71	77	43,000	553	15,000	190

[1] Some institutions declined to estimate future enrollments, which resulted in decreasing the number of institutions in certain years. The *estimated* enrollment figures are of those institutions which did report estimates.

[2] Projected enrollment—future enrollment as derived in this Office by projecting rate of *estimated* increase to *all* new institutions.

in public institutions was expected to surpass the full-time enrollment; after that, full-time enrollment is expected to exceed part-time. There has been, and will continue to be, a larger number of full-time than part-time enrollments in new private institutions. (See figure 2.)

Table 3 and figure 3 distribute undergraduate enrollments among the three groups of institutions by type: (1) junior colleges and technical institutes, (2) 4-year liberal arts colleges, and (3) all other types. In the public institutions the largest segment of full-time undergraduate enrollments was in the junior college and technical institute group in each of the 6 years, starting with 57 percent in 1961–62, rising to 74 percent in 1964–65, and settling back to 64 percent by 1970–71. In this study 34 public junior colleges reported annual full-time enrollments for 1961–62 and for each of the two years following which averaged 371, 446, and 518. This was an enrollment increase of 20 percent the first year and of 40 percent for the 2-year period. A similar profile is noted among the public junior colleges in the enrollment trend of part-time students. Moreover, from 1961–62 to 1963–64, actual figures show that enrollments of public junior colleges grew much more rapidly than enrollments of public 4-year liberal arts colleges and of other types of institutions.

For private institutions, the largest portion of full-time undergraduate students—usually just under the two-thirds mark—were enrolling in the 4-year liberal arts colleges in each of the six years reported. In contrast to the full-time enrollment pattern, most of the part-time enrollment in private institutions was consistently in junior colleges and technical institutes. Growth rates in private institutions did not keep pace with those of public institutions in either full-time or part-time enrollments.

FIGURE 2.—Reported enrollment of new higher education institutions, by control and attendance status: 1961–62, 1965–66, and 1970–71

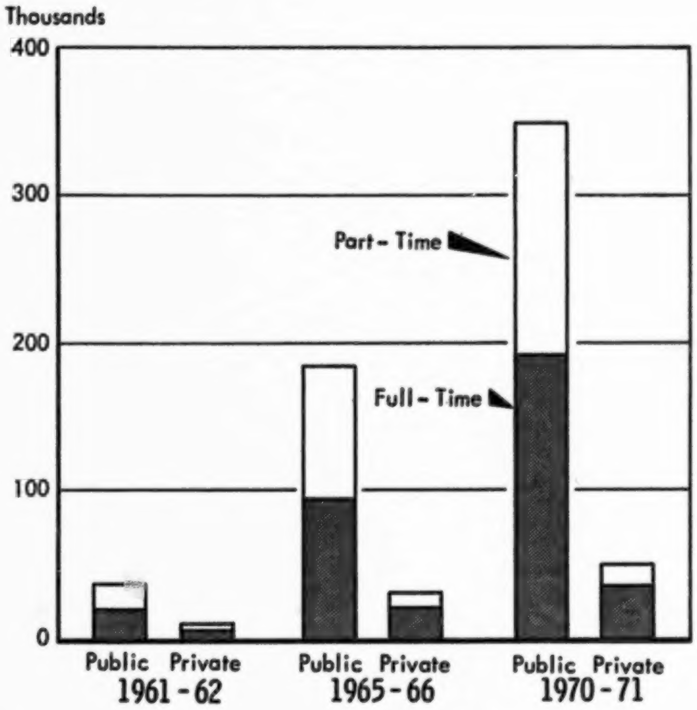
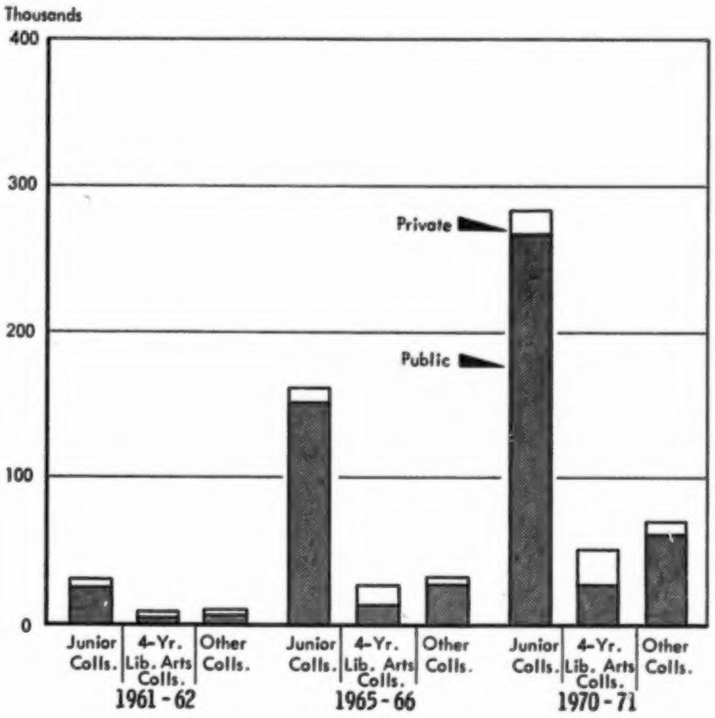


FIGURE 3. Reported enrollment of new higher education institutions, by type and control: 1961–62, 1965–66, and 1970–71



Enrollment by region.—To analyze regional enrollment in the new institutions, the year for which the largest number of institutions provided enrollment data has been selected, 1965–66. In that year, 155 institutions are expecting to enroll 116,000 full-time and 100,000 part-time students for a total enrollment of 216,000. (See tables 1A, 1B, and 1C.) Although the North Atlantic region scored highest in number of new institutions (46), the West and Southwest region reported the largest estimated total enrollment for that year (82,000), or 38 percent of the total enrollment for the United States. Dividing the total regional enrollment (full-time and part-time) by the number of new institutions in each region for a mean institutional enrollment, the regional pattern for that year is as follows:

Region	*Mean institutional enrollment*
North Atlantic	880
Great Lakes and Plains	1,970
Southeast	865
West and Southwest	2,100

The following are among the States with larger-than-average enrollments expected at their new institutions in 1965–66:

State	*Number of institutions*	*Enrollment*	
		Total	*Mean per institution*
California	16	45,000	2,810
Illinois	8	28,000	3,480
New York	17	21,000	1,220
Washington	6	18,000	3,000
Michigan	10	17,500	1,750
Ohio	4	10,000	2,500
Florida	13	9,600	740

The regional profile of new colleges by number and by enrollment does not depart in any marked degree from the distribution found in institutions existing in 1961 and surveyed in Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey.*[2] The States (and thus the regions) in which colleges and universities were most numerous then are now finding it necessary to build new institutions in correspondingly greater numbers than others. Regional distribution by control is according to the pattern found in the earlier study: New

---

[2] Op. cit., Robbins and Bokelman, *Part 4, College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961–65.* Table E, p. 10.

Table 3.—Undergraduate students accommodated in instructional facilities of new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by attendance status, type of institution, and control

Type of institution and control	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64		1964–65		1965–66		1970–71	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	NUMBER											
Total, public and private	25,461	20,461	34,528	36,960	52,685	62,981	76,842	80,369	115,936	100,482	228,648	168,248
Junior colleges and technical institutes	12,932	17,447	19,629	33,102	32,373	57,338	49,231	72,850	70,899	90,372	130,733	151,224
4-year liberal arts colleges	5,714	1,289	7,204	1,509	10,182	2,037	13,834	2,814	20,690	3,692	40,923	7,001
Other types	6,815	1,725	7,695	2,349	10,130	3,606	13,777	4,705	24,347	6,418	56,992	10,023
	PERCENT											
Total, public and private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	50.8	85.3	56.8	89.6	61.5	91.1	64.1	90.6	61.2	89.9	57.2	89.9
4-year liberal arts colleges	22.4	6.3	20.9	4.1	19.3	3.2	18.0	3.5	17.8	3.7	17.9	4.2
Other types	26.8	8.4	22.3	6.3	19.2	5.7	17.9	5.9	21.0	6.4	24.9	5.9
	NUMBER											
Total, public	20,290	18,537	27,304	34,329	41,822	56,682	61,851	73,265	95,100	91,946	193,263	156,110
Junior colleges and technical institutes	11,592	15,798	17,908	31,310	29,681	52,796	45,510	67,783	66,278	84,591	123,672	142,949
4-year liberal arts colleges	2,327	1,018	2,540	1,022	3,490	1,111	5,151	1,700	8,447	2,275	18,371	5,001
Other types	6,371	1,721	6,856	1,997	8,651	2,775	11,190	3,782	20,375	5,080	51,220	8,160
	PERCENT											
Total, public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	57.1	85.2	65.6	91.2	71.0	93.1	73.6	92.5	69.7	92.0	64.0	91.6
4-year liberal arts colleges	11.5	5.5	9.3	3.0	8.3	2.0	8.3	2.3	8.9	2.5	9.5	3.2
Other types	31.4	9.3	25.1	5.8	20.7	4.9	18.1	5.2	21.4	5.5	26.5	5.2
	NUMBER											
Total, private	5,171	1,924	7,224	2,631	10,863	6,299	14,991	7,104	20,836	8,536	35,385	12,138
Junior colleges and technical institutes	1,340	1,649	1,721	1,792	2,692	4,542	3,721	5,067	4,621	5,781	7,061	8,275
4-year liberal arts colleges	3,387	271	4,664	487	6,692	926	8,683	1,114	12,243	1,417	22,552	2,000
Other types	444	4	839	352	1,479	831	2,587	923	3,972	1,338	5,772	1,863
	PERCENT											
Total, private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	25.9	85.7	23.8	68.1	24.8	72.1	24.8	71.3	22.2	67.7	20.0	68.2
4-year liberal arts colleges	65.5	14.1	64.6	18.5	61.6	14.7	57.9	15.7	58.8	16.6	63.7	16.5
Other types	8.6	0.2	11.6	13.4	13.6	13.2	17.3	13.0	19.0	15.7	16.3	15.3

private institutions are more numerous in the North Atlantic region and new public institutions are more numerous in the West and Southwest region.

Graduate enrollment.—Nowhere does the predominance of 2- and 3-year colleges in this survey of new institutions emerge more clearly than in the small proportion of graduate students reported (table 4). For 1963–64 the reported total was 2,290 out of 118,000, and by 1965–66 the number was expected to be 3,600 out of 220,000, or less than 2 percent in each case.

By way of contrast, in Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey*, the planned 1965–66 enrollment of graduate students reported by respondents amounted to over 12 percent of the total.[3]

In the current survey of new institutions, eight public institutions were planning to enroll 5,275 graduate students for the year 1970–71. These were mostly universities and professional schools. Seven private institutions (universities and theological schools) reported plans for 1,870 graduate students.

Residential Accommodations

As would be expected of private predominantly 4-year colleges compared to public predominantly 2-year colleges, much more planning was reported for residential accommodations among the new *private* institutions. By 1965–66, the year for which the largest number of institutions reported, the combined residential accommodations were expected to house 21,000 students or 18 percent of the anticipated full-time enrollment (116,000).

By 1964–65, 57 of the 77 new private institutions were expecting to house 6,600 men, 5,400 women, and 60 married couples. By 1970–71 the numbers expected to be housed by 62 private institutions were 13,600 men, 11,700 women, and 300 married couples. (See table 5.) By contrast, only 9 public institutions were planning residential facilities for 1964–65 and only 18 for 1970–71. The 18 expected to house 7,300 men, 6,000 women, and 780 married couples. Of the accommodations for married couples, 500 were in one institution, a university.

The North Atlantic region had the largest number of new private institutions providing housing for students, but the Southeast surpassed other regions in the total number of students being housed in each of the years.

Table 4.—Graduate enrollments at new institutions, by year, control, and attendance status

Year	Public				Private			
	Number of institutions reporting	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Number of institutions reporting	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1961–62	2	398	192	206	3	325	300	25
1962–63	4	1,160	417	743	4	411	364	47
1963–64	4	1,574	458	1,116	8	716	397	319
Estimated								
1964–65	5	2,035	705	1,330	8	818	442	376
1965–66	7	2,690	1,030	1,660	8	886	445	441
1970–71	8	5,275	3,125	2,150	7	1,870	890	980

---

[3] *Ibid.*, table 1A, p. 18.

Table 5.—Number of students accommodated in residential facilities of new higher education institutions in 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64, and planned for 1964–65, 1965–66, and 1970–71, by men, women and married couples; region; type of institution; and control

Region and type	1961-62				1962-63				1963-64				1964-65				1965-66				1970-71			
	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples	Number of institutions	Men	Women	Married couples
All regions	28	2,534	1,949	1	41	3,562	2,696	33	55	5,829	4,372	43	66	7,340	5,830	76	76	11,138	9,326	257	80	20,834	17,676	1,073
North Atlantic	11	488	421	....	16	729	676	....	22	1,514	1,114	....	23	1,886	1,383	....	25	2,336	1,803	....	28	4,225	3,575	125
Great Lakes and Plains	6	566	200	....	9	793	388	22	12	1,176	712	32	14	1,466	918	55	15	2,175	1,712	66	15	3,068	2,352	106
Southeast	6	1,187	941	....	9	1,531	1,178	10	11	2,119	1,578	10	14	2,472	2,144	10	17	3,567	3,092	60	17	6,597	5,567	630
West and Southwest	5	293	387	1	7	509	454	1	10	1,020	968	1	14	1,466	1,385	11	18	3,010	2,719	131	19	6,844	6,182	212
Outlying parts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	100	....	....
All public	2	64	40	....	4	161	80	....	5	283	160	....	9	755	462	16	14	2,504	2,105	116	18	7,282	5,943	776
North Atlantic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	600	475	125
Great Lakes and Plains	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	80	80	16	2	530	642	16	2	680	792	16
Southeast	....	....	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	70	....	....	1	70	....	....	3	355	270	....	3	1,640	1,135	500
West and Southwest	2	64	40	....	3	111	80	....	4	213	160	....	6	555	382	....	8	1,569	1,193	100	9	4,262	3,541	135
Outlying parts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	100	....	....
All private	26	2,470	1,909	1	37	3,401	2,616	33	50	5,546	4,212	43	57	6,585	5,368	60	62	8,634	7,221	141	62	13,552	11,733	297
North Atlantic	11	488	421	....	16	729	676	....	22	1,514	1,114	....	23	1,886	1,383	....	25	2,336	1,803	....	25	3,625	3,100	....
Great Lakes and Plains	6	566	200	....	9	793	388	22	12	1,176	712	32	13	1,386	838	39	13	1,645	1,070	50	13	2,388	1,560	90
Southeast	6	1,187	941	....	8	1,481	1,178	10	10	2,049	1,578	10	13	2,402	2,144	10	14	3,212	2,822	60	14	4,957	4,432	130
West and Southwest	3	229	347	1	4	398	374	1	6	807	808	1	8	911	1,003	11	10	1,441	1,526	31	10	2,582	2,641	77
Outlying parts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All types	28	2,534	1,949	1	41	3,562	2,696	33	55	5,829	4,372	43	66	7,340	5,830	76	76	11,138	9,326	257	80	20,834	17,676	1,073
Junior colleges and technical institutes	13	679	649	....	17	785	936	....	22	1,368	1,560	....	26	1,541	2,079	16	26	1,777	2,546	16	28	2,856	3,515	51
4-year liberal arts colleges	10	1,368	1,300	1	15	1,938	1,607	11	22	3,147	2,251	20	27	3,893	2,908	37	33	6,256	4,855	116	33	9,628	8,279	247
Other types	5	487	....	....	9	839	153	22	11	1,314	561	23	13	1,906	843	23	17	3,105	1,925	125	19	8,350	5,882	775
All public	2	64	40	....	4	161	80	....	5	283	160	....	9	755	462	16	14	2,504	2,105	116	18	7,282	5,943	776
Junior colleges and technical institutes	....	....	....	....	2	90	40	....	3	182	90	....	6	318	202	16	6	448	513	16	8	1,066	1,031	51
4-year liberal arts colleges	1	57	40	....	1	57	40	....	1	57	40	....	1	57	40	....	3	981	777	....	3	1,131	927	....
Other types	1	7	....	....	1	14	....	....	1	44	30	....	2	380	220	....	5	1,075	815	100	7	5,085	3,985	725
All private	26	2,470	1,909	1	37	3,401	2,616	33	50	5,546	4,212	43	57	6,585	5,368	60	62	8,634	7,221	141	62	13,552	11,733	297
Junior colleges and technical institutes	13	679	649	....	15	695	896	....	19	1,186	1,470	....	20	1,223	1,877	....	20	1,329	2,033	....	20	1,790	2,484	....
4-year liberal arts colleges	9	1,311	1,260	1	14	1,881	1,567	11	21	3,090	2,211	20	26	3,836	2,868	37	30	5,275	4,078	116	30	8,497	7,352	247
Other types	4	480	....	....	8	825	153	22	10	1,270	531	23	11	1,526	623	23	12	2,030	1,110	25	12	3,265	1,897	50

CHAPTER III

Physical Facilities Completed and Planned by New Institutions, 1961-65

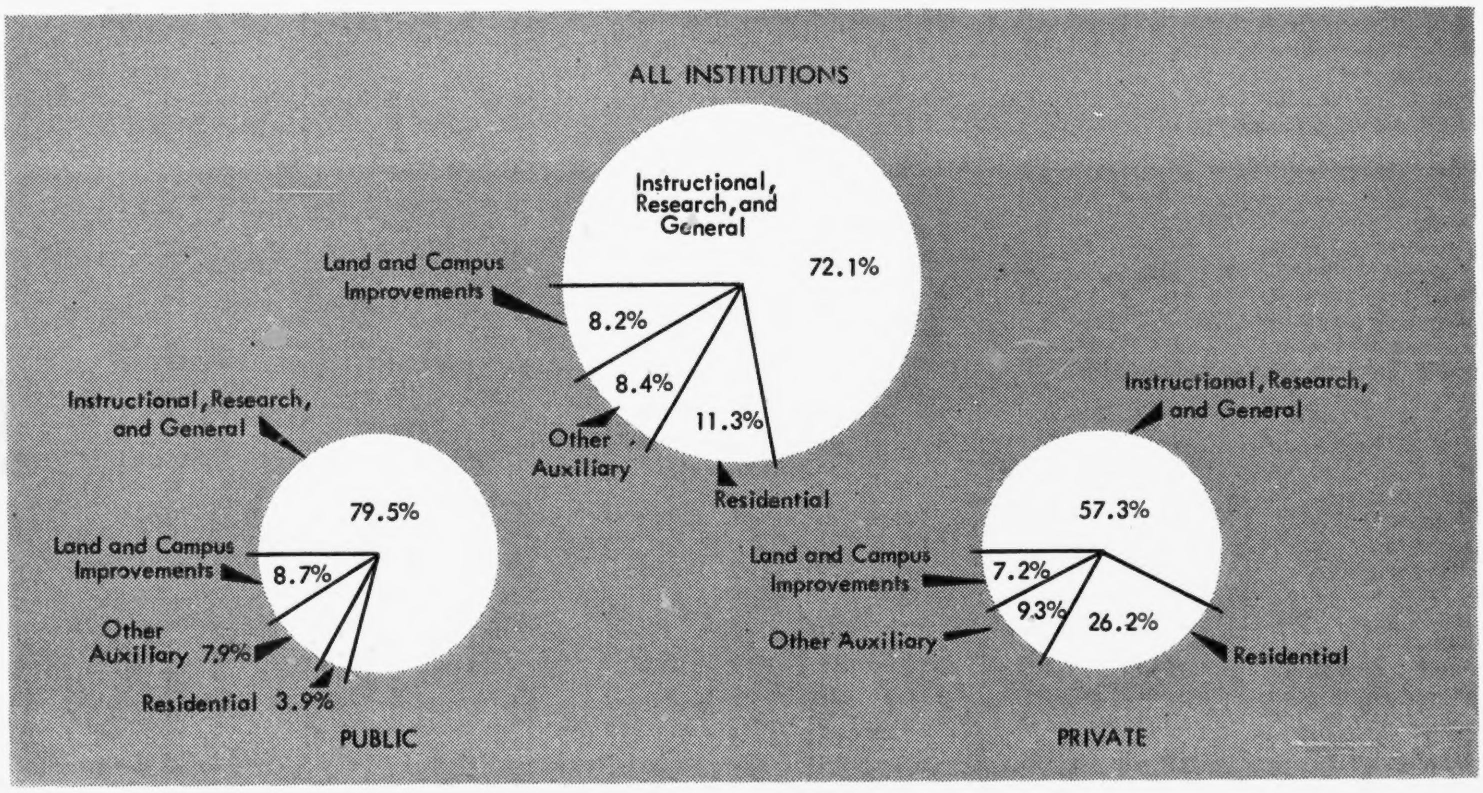
THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES projects reported by the 181 new institutions and new branch campuses as completed or planned by 1965 totaled 718. Included were new buildings, old buildings newly acquired, additions to existing buildings, replacements, rehabilitation projects, parcels of land, and campus improvements. The total costs for these projects, both those known and those estimated for projects planned, were $442 million. (See figure 4 and table 6.)

Functions of Projects

The major share of the projects, both in numbers and in cost, were in the instructional group, $283 million, or 64 percent of the total cost for all projects. Residential projects, mostly by private institutions, were in second place, totaling $50 million, or 11 percent of the total cost. Other auxiliary projects totaled $37 million (8 percent). Campus improvements (including land) and general facilities totaled $36 million each (8 percent each). Only one project to provide facilities for research was reported.

The public institutions reported two-thirds of the total, or $295 million; and the private institutions, $147 million. Of the expenditures reported by public institutions, 70 percent were in the instructional group, as compared with 52 percent in that group for private institutions.

FIGURE 4.—Expenditures for facilities at new higher education institutions, by control and functional group: 1961–65



A reversal in degree and emphasis on the part of public and private institutions is found in expenditures for residential construction, which amounted to 26 percent of the planned expenditures of private institutions and to only 4 percent of the total for public institutions.

Among individual types of projects, academic classroom buildings had the largest share, 42 percent of the total cost for public institutions and 38 percent for private institutions. Instructional laboratory buildings were in second place in public institutions, with 12 percent, while in private institutions men's residence halls were in second place, with 11 percent.

Table 6.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by control and functional type: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Type of project	Total		Public		Private	
	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost	Number of projects	Cost
All functional types	718	$441,762	434	$294,636	284	$147,126
Total instructional	396	282,627	282	205,983	114	76,644
Fieldhouse	1	322	1	322	...	....
Gymnasium	43	22,630	32	18,411	11	4,219
Instructional classroom	214	179,714	148	123,718	66	55,996
Library	63	37,182	41	25,991	22	11,191
Instructional laboratory	67	41,352	54	36,195	13	5,157
Swimming pool	4	321	2	240	2	81
Other instructional	4	1,106	4	1,106	...	....
Total research	1	9	1	9	...	....
Biological research	1	9	1	9	...	....
Total general	103	35,909	69	28,243	34	7,666
Administration building	38	19,334	27	15,888	11	3,446
Auditorium	8	1,961	5	1,556	3	405
Chapel	6	1,472	1	5	5	1,467
Garage	1	856	...	....	1	856
Maintenance shops	18	2,904	12	2,380	6	524
Educational office building	5	942	4	914	1	28
Theater	3	339	3	339	...	....
Power and heating plant	20	7,701	13	6,761	7	940
Warehouse	4	400	4	400	...	....
Total residential	103	50,077	14	11,547	89	38,530
Faculty apartment	2	179	...	....	2	179
Faculty-staff house	7	1,420	...	....	7	1,420
Married students' apartment	7	3,569	1	1,248	6	2,321
Men's residence hall	37	17,052	3	504	34	16,548
Women's residence hall	28	11,707	2	303	26	11,404
President's home	8	472	2	115	6	357
Residence hall with separate units for men and women	14	15,678	6	9,377	8	6,301
Total other auxiliary	73	36,926	40	23,199	33	13,727
College union	51	29,817	32	19,754	19	10,063
Food facility	15	6,294	7	3,340	8	2,954
Infirmary	5	709	...	....	5	709
Other auxiliary	2	106	1	105	1	1
Total land and campus improvements	42	36,214	28	25,655	14	10,559
Land acquisition	11	18,368	8	9,126	3	9,242
Utilities and improvements	31	17,846	20	16,529	11	1,317

Regional Distribution of Projects

There were 18 States in which no new campuses were reported. The West and Southwest region reported more projects and higher expenditures than any other region, 263, costing $163 million. The Great Lakes and Plains region was second in amount of expenditures, $120 million, and the Southeast was second in number of projects, 206. (See table 7A.) Other studies have shown that unit costs in the Southeast are generally lower than in other regions.

The regional distribution pattern of expenditures for facilities reported by public institutions (table 7B) follows the undergraduate enrollment distribution in new public institutions

Table 7A.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects, and campus improvements built or acquired by new *public* and *private* higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Region and State	All functional groups		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	718	$441,762	500	$318,545	103	$50,077	73	$36,926	42	$36,214
North Atlantic	102	83,212	72	75,305	19	3,090	8	2,310	3	2,507
Connecticut	5	15,500	5	15,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	8	8,314	7	7,986	...	...	1	328	...	...
Massachusetts	7	3,714	7	3,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	10	790	3	160	6	620	1	10	...	...
New Jersey	14	4,184	7	3,957	6	197	1	30	...	...
New York	45	40,507	32	34,435	5	1,623	5	1,942	3	2,507
Pennsylvania	13	10,203	11	9,553	2	650	...	...	...	...
Great Lakes and Plains	140	119,996	95	75,239	20	10,790	15	15,407	10	18,560
Illinois	51	79,129	34	45,593	4	2,792	7	12,554	6	18,190
Michigan	38	21,676	33	19,080	2	1,650	3	946	...	...
Minnesota	18	3,250	12	2,514	3	514	2	122	1	100
Missouri	7	1,446	6	1,146	1	300	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	4	3,399	2	1,206	1	1,358	1	835	...	...
Ohio	10	4,511	5	2,435	4	1,876	1	200	...	...
Wisconsin	12	6,585	3	3,265	5	2,300	1	750	3	270
Southeast	206	72,995	135	47,730	36	15,411	25	8,255	10	1,599
Alabama	16	3,599	13	3,121	2	435	1	43	...	...
Florida	76	26,580	49	15,592	15	7,159	11	3,499	1	330
Georgia	26	7,140	21	6,046	...	...	4	904	1	190
Kentucky	6	4,961	3	3,100	2	861	1	1,000	...	...
Mississippi	10	2,693	4	1,612	...	...	2	339	4	742
North Carolina	39	16,853	21	9,553	13	5,645	5	1,655	...	...
Tennessee	4	1,082	3	882	1	200	...	...	...	...
Virginia	26	9,786	20	7,699	1	935	1	815	4	337
West Virginia	3	301	1	125	2	176	...	...	...	...
West and Southwest	263	163,241	192	118,063	28	20,786	24	10,844	19	13,548
Alaska	8	5,015	2	1,270	5	2,374	1	1,371	...	...
Arizona	27	3,416	22	2,547	3	522	2	347	...	...
California	127	93,887	96	70,900	6	8,728	13	5,375	12	8,884
Colorado	19	9,410	9	5,184	6	3,200	1	639	3	387
New Mexico	10	4,117	6	1,880	1	983	1	1,077	2	177
Oklahoma	12	10,475	8	5,921	3	4,104	1	450	...	...
Oregon	19	3,454	18	2,954	...	...	1	500	...	...
Texas	22	10,488	14	5,063	4	875	2	450	2	4,100
Washington	19	22,979	17	22,344	...	...	2	635	...	...
Outlying parts	7	2,318	6	2,208	...	...	1	110	...	...
Guam	7	2,318	6	2,208	...	...	1	110	...	...

Table 7B.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements built or acquired by new *public* higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Region and State	All functional groups		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	434	$294,636	352	$234,235	14	$11,547	40	$23,199	28	$25,655
North Atlantic	34	41,422	29	37,479	.....	....	3	1,678	2	2,265
Connecticut	3	8,000	3	8,000	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Maryland	8	8,314	7	7,986	.....	....	1	328	.....	....
Massachusetts	7	3,714	7	3,714	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
New York	16	21,394	12	17,779	.....	....	2	1,350	2	2,265
Great Lakes and Plains	74	88,836	65	63,772	.....	....	6	11,964	3	13,100
Illinois	29	67,989	24	43,397	.....	....	3	11,592	2	13,000
Michigan	24	16,817	23	16,567	.....	....	1	250	.....	....
Minnesota	13	1,894	10	1,672	.....	....	2	122	1	100
Missouri	6	1,146	6	1,146	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Ohio	1	125	1	125	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Wisconsin	1	865	1	865	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Southeast	113	34,805	91	30,465	3	1,227	11	2,094	8	1,019
Alabama	12	1,824	11	1,781	.....	....	1	43	.....	....
Florida	39	12,534	33	10,534	2	1,192	4	808	.....	....
Georgia	26	7,140	21	6,046	.....	....	4	904	1	190
Mississippi	10	2,693	4	1,612	.....	....	2	339	4	742
North Carolina	7	4,835	6	4,800	1	35	.....	....	.....	....
Virginia	19	5,779	16	5,692	.....	....	.....	....	3	87
West and Southwest	206	127,255	161	100,311	11	10,320	19	7,353	15	9,271
Arizona	27	3,416	22	2,547	3	522	2	347	.....	....
California	115	90,977	88	70,113	3	6,798	12	5,182	12	8,884
Colorado	16	8,935	8	4,984	4	2,925	1	639	3	387
Oregon	19	3,454	18	2,954	.....	....	1	500	.....	....
Texas	11	3,633	9	3,508	1	75	1	50	.....	....
Washington	18	16,840	16	16,205	.....	....	2	635	.....	....
Outlying parts	7	2,318	6	2,208	.....	....	1	110	.....	....
Guam	7	2,318	6	2,208	.....	....	1	110	.....	....

for the year 1965–66 rather closely, with less than 2 percentage points of variation. In private institutions (table 7C) variations between expenditures for facilities and enrollment patterns were greater. For instance, the private institutions of the Southeast, with 34 percent of the total private enrollment in new institutions, were spending only 26 percent of the private construction funds, while institutions of the West and Southwest region, with only 14 percent of the private enrollment, were spending 25 percent of the private construction funds.

Individual States in which the largest expenditures would be made for new institutions were, in order of amount: California, $94 million; Illinois, $79 million; New York, $41 million; Florida, $27 million; Washington, $23 million; Michigan, $22 million; North Carolina, $17 million; and Connecticut, $16 million. The total for these eight States amounted to 72 percent of the cost of all of the facilities projects. As shown in Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey*, the combined 1965 enrollment of full-time undergraduate students of these eight States was expected to comprise 36 percent of the aggregate full-time undergraduate enrollment of the country.[1] These then are the States which are showing a high birth rate of new institutions.

---

[1] *Op. cit.*, Robbins and Bokelman, *Part 4, College and University Enrollment.* Table 1A, p. 8.

Table 7C.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects and campus improvements built or acquired by new *private* higher education institutions, by functional group, region, and State: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Region and State	All functional groups		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	284	$147,126	148	$84,310	89	$38,530	33	$13,727	14	$10,559
North Atlantic	68	41,790	43	37,826	19	3,090	5	632	1	242
Connecticut	2	7,500	2	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	10	790	3	160	6	620	1	10	.....	.....
New Jersey	14	4,184	7	3,957	6	197	1	30	.....	.....
New York	29	19,113	20	16,656	5	1,623	3	592	1	242
Pennsylvania	13	10,203	11	9,553	2	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Lakes and Plains	66	31,160	30	11,467	20	10,790	9	3,443	7	5,460
Illinois	22	11,140	10	2,196	4	2,792	4	962	4	5,190
Michigan	14	4,859	10	2,513	2	1,650	2	696	.....	.....
Minnesota	5	1,356	2	842	3	514	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1	300	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	4	3,399	2	1,206	1	1,358	1	835	.....	.....
Ohio	9	4,386	4	2,310	4	1,876	1	200	.....	.....
Wisconsin	11	5,720	2	2,400	5	2,300	1	750	3	270
Southeast	93	38,190	44	17,265	33	14,184	14	6,161	2	580
Alabama	4	1,775	2	1,340	2	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	37	14,046	16	5,058	13	5,967	7	2,691	1	330
Kentucky	6	4,961	3	3,100	2	861	1	1,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	32	12,018	15	4,753	12	5,610	5	1,655	.....	.....
Tennessee	4	1,082	3	882	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	7	4,007	4	2,007	1	935	1	815	1	250
West Virginia	3	301	1	125	2	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
West and Southwest	57	35,986	31	17,752	17	10,466	5	3,491	4	4,277
Alaska	8	5,015	2	1,270	5	2,374	1	1,371	.....	.....
California	12	2,910	8	787	3	1,930	1	193	.....	.....
Colorado	3	475	1	200	2	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	10	4,117	6	1,880	1	983	1	1,077	2	177
Oklahoma	12	10,475	8	5,921	3	4,104	1	450	.....	.....
Texas	11	6,855	5	1,555	3	800	1	400	2	4,100
Washington	1	6,139	1	6,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlying parts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Projects by Type of Institution

Table 8 and figure 5 distribute the reported capital expenditures of the new institutions and new branch campuses, by functional category, among the three groups of institutions: junior colleges and technical institutes, 4-year liberal arts colleges, and all other types. In addition, in order to afford a more perceptive analysis, the anticipated 1965–66 undergraduate enrollment in the reporting institutions is likewise distributed in table 8 but with the part-time enrollment included on a 1 to 4 ratio for a full-time equivalent figure.

Junior colleges, with 66 percent of the full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment, plan to spend only 43 percent of the combined public and private capital funds. That ratio tends to confirm the generalization that, in public institutions at least, facilities for 2-year colleges cost less per student than do those for 4-year liberal arts colleges and other types of institutions.

Certain patterns of emphasis by functional group and by institutional type emerge. Public junior colleges, reporting 51 percent of the

Table 8.—Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional group, type of institution, and control: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

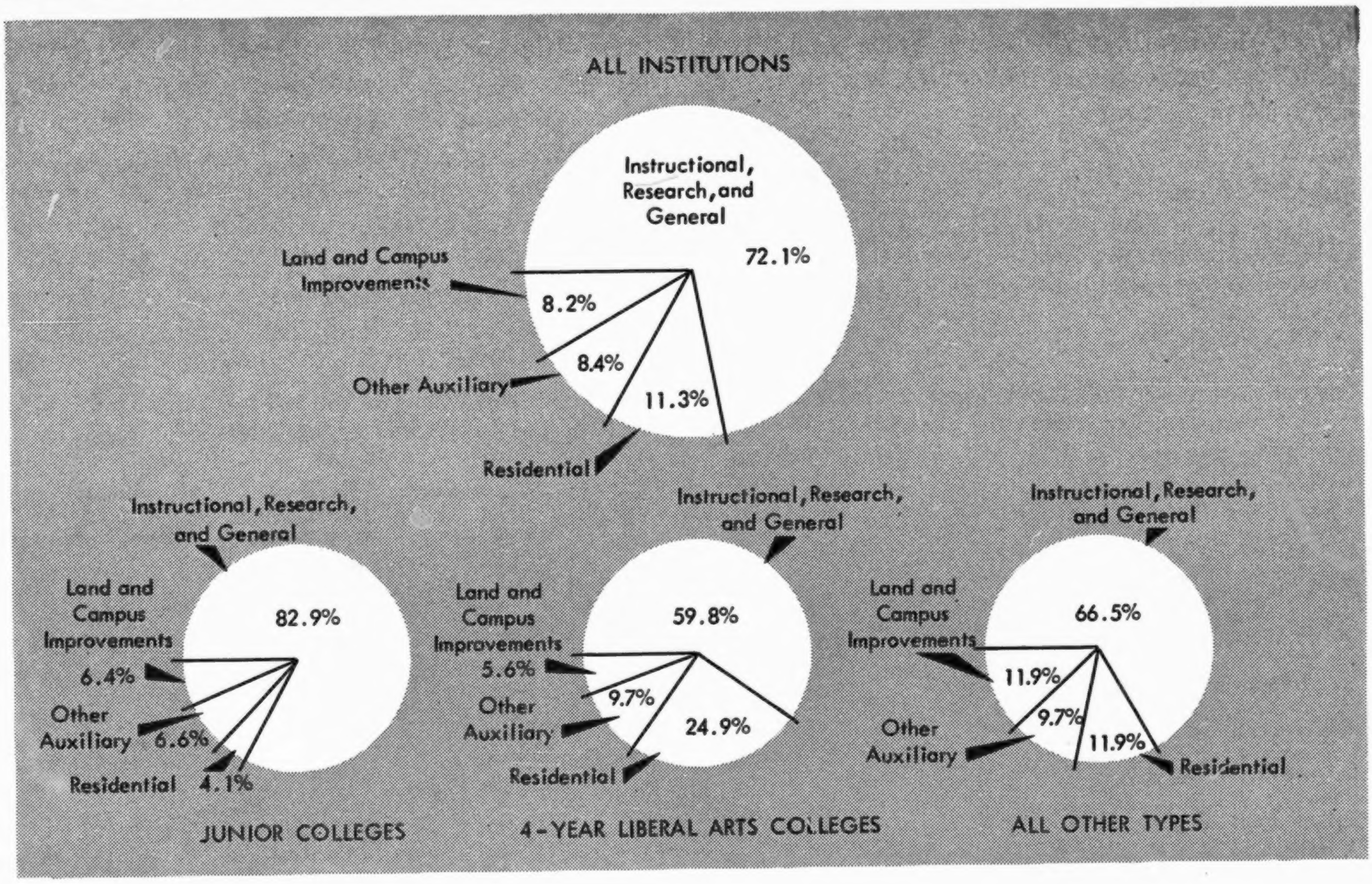
Control and type	Enrollment 1965–66 (FTE)	Total expenditures	Instructional	Research	General	Residential	Other auxiliary	Land and campus improvements
Total, public and private	141,081	$441,762	$282,627	$ 9	$35,909	$50,077	$36,926	$36,214
Junior colleges and technical institutes	93,517	190,728	147,674	9	10,315	7,854	12,615	12,261
4-year liberal arts colleges	22,335	95,757	52,006	....	5,207	23,810	9,300	5,434
All other types	25,229	155,277	82,947	....	20,387	18,413	15,011	18,519
	PERCENT							
Total, public and private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	66.3	43.2	52.3	100.0	28.7	15.7	34.2	33.9
4-year liberal arts colleges	15.8	21.7	18.4	....	14.5	47.5	25.2	15.0
All other types	17.9	35.1	29.3	....	56.8	36.8	40.6	51.1
Total, public	118,087	$294,636	$20[illegible],983	$ 9	$28,243	$11,547	$23,199	$25,655
Junior colleges and technical institutes	87,426	150,923	125,445	9	7,739	1,282	9,619	6,829
4-year liberal arts colleges	9,738	20,679	15,286	....	1,780	2,475	561	577
All other types	20,923	123,034	65,252	....	18,724	7,790	13,019	18,249
	PERCENT							
Total, public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	74.0	51.2	60.9	100.0	27.4	11.1	41.5	26.6
4-year liberal arts colleges	8.3	7.0	7.4	....	6.3	21.4	2.4	2.3
All other types	17.7	41.8	31.7	....	66.3	67.5	56.1	71.1
Total, private	22,944	$147,126	$ 76,644	....	$ 7,666	$38,530	$13,727	$10,559
Junior colleges and technical institutes	6,091	39,805	22,229	....	2,576	6,572	2,996	5,432
4-year liberal arts colleges	12,597	75,078	36,720	....	3,427	21,335	8,739	4,857
All other types	4,306	32,243	17,695	....	1,663	10,623	1,992	270
	PERCENT							
Total, private	100.0	100.0	100.0	....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Junior colleges and technical institutes	26.5	27.1	29.0	....	33.6	17.0	21.8	51.4
4-year liberal arts colleges	54.8	51.0	47.9	....	44.7	55.4	63.7	46.0
All other types	18.7	21.9	23.1	....	21.7	27.6	14.5	2.6

planned expenditures by all public institutions, proposed to make 61 percent of the planned expenditures reported for instructional facilities. One modest project in research facilities, $9,000 by a junior college, stands alone. The "all other types" category of public institutions reported more than two-thirds of the rather limited expenditures ($12 million) by public institutions for residential facilities, attributable probably to the universities in that category. In contrast, the new private institutions planned to spend $39 million for residential facilities, of which more than 55 percent would be spent by 4-year liberal arts colleges.

It was also the "all other types" category which planned to spend two-thirds of the $28 million of public expenditures going into general facilities such as administration buildings, auditoriums, and heating plants, as well as 71 percent of the $26 million for campus acreage and improvements.

In private institutions the distribution of capital expenditures by type of institution followed the curve of private full-time equivalent enrollments much more closely than was true in public institutions. This would imply a general conformance in cost per student of building new facilities in private institutions regardless of the type of institution. The private 4-year liberal arts colleges, with 55 percent of the total private full-time equivalent enrollment, were planning to spend 64 percent of the private capital funds earmarked for auxiliary enterprise facilities other than residential. These projects were mostly college unions and food service facilities.

FIGURE 5.—Expenditures for facilities at new higher education institutions, by institutional type: 1961–65



Effect of Facility

Respondents were asked to indicate the effect of a facility on the number of students to be accommodated. At least 95 percent of the facilities reported by respondents, omitting land acquisition and grounds improvements, would add to the higher education accommodation potential of the country; the remainder (rehabilitation projects and replacements of existing facilities) would not. Table 9 distributes the number and cost of those projects on which the effect was reported.

Planned *new* construction projects (including newly acquired buildings that were not new) numbered 564 and would cost $363 million, or 92 percent of all buildings by cost. Additions to existing buildings would cost $11 million and amounted to 3 percent of the total. When considered separately by functional type, 97 percent of women's residence halls, administration buildings, libraries, and instructional laboratories were shown in the "new" category. Gymnasiums and college unions, both at 96 percent, were not far behind. Other types averaged 93 percent in new construction and 7 percent in rehabilitation projects.

Rehabilitation.—In other studies of this series the item of rehabilitation has been of some significance. In this study it does not offer much meaningful information. Rehabilitation activities would not be expected to be prevalent on the campuses of new institutions except for those institutions wherein existing buildings taken over by the newly established college were originally built for other purposes. Such buildings might need extensive remodeling.

The 67 projects listed by respondents as rehabilitation operations were distributed among the several functional types too thinly to afford normative data. However, 24 were in the academic classroom building category and involved a total of 1,105,400 gross square feet and a cost of $10,705,000, a rate of $9.70 per gross square foot. (One column of table 9 shows the number of rehabilitation projects and the cost.) The unit cost of $9.70 per gross square foot is only slightly lower than the comparable figure of $10.50 per gross square foot which was reported in Part 4 of this series.[2]

Sources of Funds

As would be expected, the sources from which public institutions obtained and anticipated obtaining capital funds for buildings of the instructional, research, and general types were quite different from the sources used and anticipated by private institutions. (The differences were not so great for buildings of residential and other auxiliary types.) Because of these differences a table showing aggregate sources for public and private institutions would not be meaningful.

Public institutions.—Table 10A shows that over 95 percent of the funds for instructional, re-

---

[2] *Ibid.*, table G6, p. 92.

Table 9.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects[1] completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by effect of facility and functional type: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Type of project	New or newly acquired		Additions		Replacements		Rehabilitation	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
All functional types	564	$363,220	18	$11,207	9	$ 2,306	67	$ 17,352
Total instructional	332	249,664	11	9,546	6	1,593	36	11,684
Fieldhouse	1	322	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gymnasium	38	21,638	1	54	1	262	2	451
Instructional classroom	175	150,641	6	8,845	1	208	24	10,705
Library	53	35,847	4	647	1	144	4	244
Instructional laboratory	58	39,815	...	...	3	979	5	258
Swimming pool	4	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other instructional	3	1,080	...	...	...	...	1	26
Total research	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biological research	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total general	82	32,988	2	236	1	144	13	1,653
Administration building	33	18,829	2	236	1	144	2	125
Auditorium	6	1,698	...	...	...	...	1	3
Chapel	5	1,471	...	...	...	...	1	1
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	856
Maintenance shop	14	2,521	...	...	...	...	3	333
Educational office building	5	942	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theater	3	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
Power and heating plant	15	6,805	...	...	...	...	2	318
Warehouse	1	383	...	...	...	...	3	17
Total residential	89	46,517	2	450	1	200	10	2,875
Faculty apartment	1	155	...	...	...	...	1	24
Faculty-staff house	6	1,228	...	...	...	...	1	192
Married students' apartment	7	3,569	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men's residence hall	30	14,052	1	250	1	200	5	2,550
Women's residence hall	24	11,398	1	200	...	...	3	109
President's home	7	437	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence hall with separate units for men and women	14	15,678	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total other auxiliary	60	34,042	3	975	1	369	8	1,140
College union	43	28,499	2	775	1	369	5	174
Food facility	11	5,118	1	200	...	...	2	576
Infirmary	4	319	...	...	...	...	1	390
Other auxiliary	2	106	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] This table does not include purchases of land, campus improvements, or projects on which respondents did not report the effect of the facility.

search, and general facilities at public institutions were expected to be provided by governmental sources at the various levels: nearly 57 percent from State sources, 33 percent from local sources, 5 percent from institutional bonds, and 0.6 percent from Federal sources. Appropriations (government) accounted for 50 percent of the total funds for these facilities; general obligation bonds, 37 percent (including 5 percent in institutional bonds); and direct taxes, 9 percent. (See figure 6.) "Source unknown" was recorded for 4 percent of the funds.

Since so small a portion of the new public institutions were universities or professional schools, research facilities would not be expected to comprise any significant segment of the facilities required. The low percentage of Federal participation in this area is therefore not surprising. More notable, perhaps, is the trend toward heavy State participation in providing funds for construction of junior colleges which are distinctly local and regional.

Residential facilities in public institutions did not represent a significant portion of the planned total capital outlay. Funds for those facilities were shown as coming mainly from the Housing and Home Finance Agency (55 percent) and from general obligation bonds (29 percent). Other auxiliary facilities (college unions, food facilities, etc.) would be financed mainly from revenue bonds (45 percent), general obligation bonds (25 percent), and State governmental appropriations (12 percent).

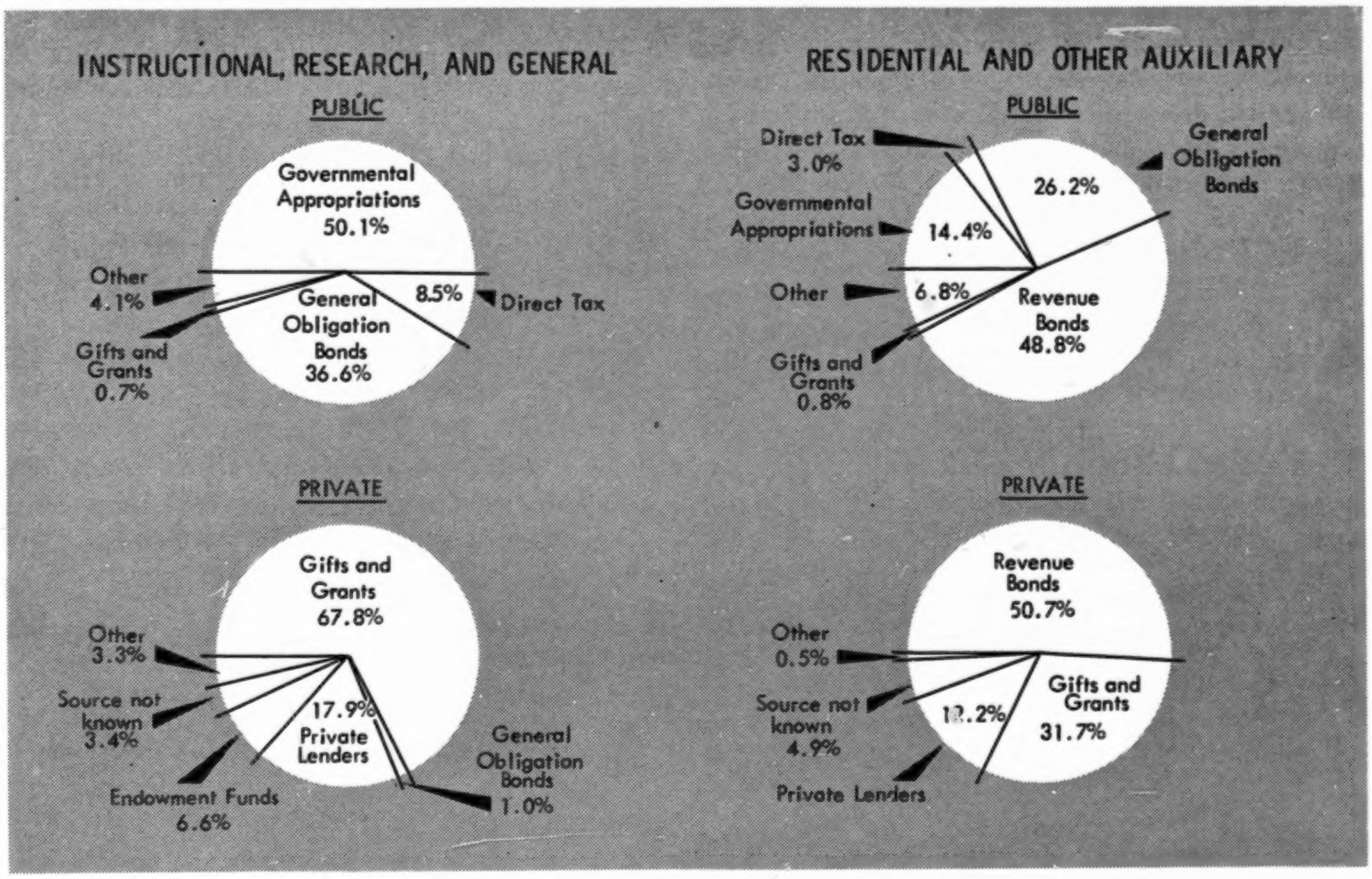
Table 10A.—Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new *public* higher education institutions, by functional group and source of funds: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Source of funds	Total		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Total	$294,636	100.0	$234,235	100.0	$11,547	100.0	$23,199	100.0	$25,655	100.0
Appropriations	130,418	44.3	117,336	50.1	1,580	13.7	3,409	14.7	8,093	31.5
State government	105,674	35.9	94,323	40.3	1,545	13.4	2,721	11.7	7,085	27.6
Local government	23,176	7.9	21,461	9.2	35	0.3	672	2.9	1,008	3.9
Federal Government	1,568	0.5	1,552	0.6	....	......	16	0.1	....	......
Direct tax levy	20,928	7.1	19,898	8.5	....	......	1,030	4.4	....	......
State government	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......
Local government	20,928	7.1	19,898	8.5	....	......	1,030	4.4	....	......
General obligation bonds	110,910	37.7	85,801	36.6	3,346	29.0	5,773	24.9	15,990	62.4
Local government	42,650	14.5	35,371	15.1	687	5.9	4,778	20.6	1,814	7.1
State government	51,296	17.4	38,623	16.5	285	2.5	188	0.8	12,200	47.6
State authority	473	0.2	473	0.2	....	......	....	......	....	......
Institutional	16,491	5.6	11,334	4.8	2,374	20.6	807	3.5	1,976	7.7
Revenue bonds	17,771	6.0	....	......	6,421	55.6	10,550	45.4	800	3.1
Other than HHFA	10,925	3.7	....	......	75	0.6	10,050	43.3	800	3.1
HHFA	6,846	2.3	....	......	6,346	55.0	500	2.1	....	......
Other sources	14,609	4.9	11,200	4.8	200	1.7	2,437	10.6	772	3.0
Gifts and grants	1,956	0.6	1,619	0.7	....	......	267	1.2	70	0.3
Current funds	669	0.2	669	0.3	....	......	....	......	....	......
Endowment funds	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......
Other college funds	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......
Private lenders	10	(1)	10	(1)	....	......	....	......	....	......
Source not known	11,774	4.0	8,902	3.8	....	......	2,170	9.4	702	2.7
Other	200	0.1	....	......	200	1.7	....	......	....	......

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

FIGURE 6.—Sources of funds for facilities at new higher education institutions, by control: 1961–65



Private institutions.—As shown in table 10B and figure 6, in private institutions over two-thirds of the capital funds for instructional, research, and general facilities were expected to come from gifts and grants; 18 percent were to be borrowed from private or commercial lenders; for 3 percent the source for future construction was not known; and for 7 percent the money would be borrowed from endowment funds. (Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey* reported only 3 percent as expected to be borrowed from endowment funds.)

To finance residential facilities in private institutions, 54 percent of the capital funds were expected to be borrowed from the Housing and Home Finance Agency through issuance of revenue bonds, 31 percent were expected from gifts and grants, and 13 percent by borrowing from private or commercial lenders.

For other auxiliary facilities, private institutions were relying on the Housing and Home Finance Agency for 42 percent of the capital funds, on gifts and grants for 34 percent, and were expecting to borrow 10 percent from private or commercial lenders.

Cost Per Square Foot of New Construction

Although each building tends to be unique in its design and construction, there are often sufficient points of similarity in the elements which determine cost to justify the extraction of normative cost data to guide persons planning similar facilities. The anticipated or estimated costs of buildings still in the planning stage are less dependable for budgeting purposes than costs of buildings completed. In the present study, however, both kinds of cost figures are mingled. Some of the structures were completed and in use by fall 1963 when the survey was made, but others were still to be built.

Another factor in the relative dependability of cost figures for estimating purposes is the number of projects included in the base data.

Table 10B.—Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new *private* higher education institutions, by functional group and source of funds: 1961–65
(Cost figures are in thousands)

Source of funds	Total		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Total	$147,126	100.0	$84,310	100.0	$38,530	100.0	$13,727	100.0	$10,559	100.0
Appropriations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Federal Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direct tax levy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General obligation bonds	975	0.7	848	1.0	85	0.2	...	...	42	0.4
Local government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutional	975	0.7	848	1.0	85	0.2	...	...	42	0.4
Revenue bonds	26,622	18.1	110	0.2	20,700	53.7	5,812	42.4	...	...
Other than HHFA	50	(1)	50	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
HHFA	26,572	18.1	60	0.1	20,700	53.7	5,812	42.4	...	...
Other sources	119,529	81.2	83,352	98.8	17,745	46.1	7,915	57.6	10,517	99.6
Gifts and grants	78,656	53.5	57,138	67.8	11,941	31.0	4,650	33.9	4,927	46.6
Current funds	1,428	1.0	1,370	1.6	58	0.2	...	...	...	...
Endowment funds	5,550	3.7	5,550	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other college funds	8	(1)	8	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private lenders	22,044	15.0	15,073	17.9	5,058	13.1	1,323	9.6	590	5.6
Source not known	10,473	7.1	2,913	3.4	648	1.7	1,912	13.9	5,000	47.4
Other	1,370	0.9	1,300	1.5	40	0.1	30	0.2	...	...

---

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Costs of atypical projects tend to exert a less distorting effect when included with costs for a large number of more typical projects. In the present study several of the functional types combine data from a sufficient number of projects to be reassuring; others do not.

The prevalence of multipurpose facilities also affects unit costs. It was feasible to categorize the projects only upon the primary function designation, although in many instances the same building may serve several functions. Some commonly found combinations include administration offices and academic classrooms, classrooms and library, and dormitory and union facilities. In such cases the per square foot cost derived for a building as a whole may have been misapplied to a type when considered separately.

Table 11 lists the more prevalent functional types of new construction projects (no rehabilitation), with number of projects, square feet, cost or anticipated cost, and computed cost per gross square foot. There are a few mild surprises in the results as compared with previous studies: It is not normal for an administration building to cost more per square foot ($25.20) than an instructional laboratory building ($24) which would normally contain much built-in laboratory equipment. (Survey instructions stipulated that fixed equipment should be included in construction costs.) An administration building could be expected to have a unit cost comparable to that of an educational office building ($15.80); however, the former is almost $10.00 larger ($25.20). Since 107 of the 181 institutions surveyed were junior colleges,

Table 11.—Number, square feet, cost, and cost per square foot of new construction[1] completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional type: 1961–65

Functional type	Number	Square feet (in hundreds)	Cost (in thousands)	Cost per square foot
Gymnasium	39	10,810	$ 21,030	$19.50
Academic classroom	179	75,455	152,698	20.20
Library	54	16,674	34,992	21.00
Instructional laboratory	59	16,676	40.052	24.00
Administration building	33	7,416	18,711	25.20
Auditorium	7	1,018	1,958	19.20
Maintenance shop	16	1,769	2,582	14.60
Educational office building	5	596	942	15.80
Warehouse	4	282	400	14.20
Faculty-staff house	6	891	1,228	13.80
Married students' apartment	6	1,829	3,144	17.20
Men's residence hall	30	9,359	13,217	14.10
Women's residence hall	22	6,657	11,343	17.00
Residence hall with separate units for men and women	12	7,437	14,578	19.60
College union	44	12,957	27,828	21.50
Food facility	14	2,632	5,784	22.00
Infirmary	4	170	319	18.80

[1] This table includes only projects for which both square feet and cost were reported.

it may be rationalized that many of the projects coded for administration as the primary function were of the multipurpose variety. Men's residential facilities in this study had a unit cost of $14.10 per gross square foot, as compared with $18.60 found in Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey.*

Schedule of Construction Completions

Respondents were asked to report by *year of completion* the physical facilities completed and planned to be completed from fall term 1961–62 to fall term 1965–66. A few respondents reported, in addition, completions either earlier than 1961–62 or later than 1965–66, and these are included in table 12. The effect, therefore, of the earlier completions is to inflate the figures for 1961–62.

One interesting aspect of the pattern of completions is that half (by cost) of all of the completions reported by public institutions occur in one year (1965–66). The large proportion scheduled for that year by public institutions was partly from plans of the Congress Circle Branch of the University of Illinois to complete several large structures in 1965–66. On the other hand, private institutions show a rather flat distribution curve by cost; as currently planned, these

Table 12.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects[1] completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by year of completion and by control: Selected years

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Year of completion	Total			Public			Private		
	Number	Cost	Percent	Number	Cost	Percent	Number	Cost	Percent
All years	676	$405,548	100.0	406	$268,981	100.0	270	$136,567	100.0
1961–62 or earlier	115	66,217	16.3	37	25,481	9.5	78	40,736	29.8
1962–63	64	21,901	5.4	34	6,750	2.5	30	15,151	11.1
1963–64	118	48,689	12.0	54	25,026	9.3	64	23,663	17.3
1964–65	167	70,550	17.4	126	51,182	19.0	41	19,368	14.2
1965–66	155	160,263	39.5	119	134,528	50.0	36	25,735	18.9
1966–67	23	20,793	5.1	18	17,293	6.4	5	3,500	2.6
1967–68	6	3,928	1.0	4	2,110	0.8	2	1,818	1.3
1968–69 or later	4	2,818	0.7	1	50	([2])	3	2,768	2.0
Year not given	24	10,389	2.6	13	6,561	2.5	11	3,828	2.8

[1] This table does not include purchases of land or campus improvements.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

institutions will have completed almost three-fourths of their planned construction program before 1965–66. Public institutions were expecting to complete a larger number of projects in 1964–65 than in 1965–66, 126 to 119, but the estimated cost for the earlier year is less than half of that for the later year.

Auxiliary facilities other than residential.—Since the typical pattern of current operations on college campuses is to provide certain accommodations and services on a self-supporting basis, many colleges make provision for such functions promptly upon the opening of the campus or soon thereafter. Responses to one item of the questionnaire gave a rough indication of the order in which facilities for auxiliary services were to be provided. (See table 13.)

At the time this study was made, 1963, some respondents had been in operation one or two or three years; among these institutions, the bookstore was given priority in 76 instances. Food service facilities were in second place, followed by the college union. The infirmary increased in frequency in the second and third years in private institutions. In public institutions the infirmary apparently was being postponed as a future project.

As for plans for the future, public institutions gave priority to the bookstore, the food service facility, and the college union in approximately equal proportions. It is noteworthy that a larger proportion of private institutions than of public institutions reported no plans for these auxiliary accommodations and services.

Cost of Equipment

Respondents were asked to report, along with the cost or estimated cost of each building, the additional expenditures for furnishings and equipment, where known. The purpose of this request was to secure a general guide for planners in budgeting equipment costs. (Construction costs were to include the cost of fixed equipment only.) For more than half of the projects the respondents were able to give the equipment cost figures. Table 14 shows the construction cost (of new facilities only), the equipment cost, and the percent which equipment represents of construction cost and of total cost, for each functional type wherein there were significant numbers of projects.

In other studies research facilities have been found to have the highest ratio of equipment cost to construction cost. In this study only one research facility was reported, a modest one. Instructional laboratories, at a 20-percent ratio of equipment to construction cost, were highest,

Table 13.—Number of new institutions providing auxiliary facilities other than residential, by type of facility, year to be opened, and control

Facilities	1961 or earlier	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966 or later
COLLEGE UNIONS						
Total	10	7	9	13	13	18
Public	5	4	6	12	9	13
Private	5	3	3	1	4	5
BOOKSTORES						
Total	40	19	17	17	15	5
Public	25	10	10	14	10	4
Private	15	9	7	3	5	1
FOOD SERVICE FACILITIES						
Total	17	12	11	14	16	11
Public	8	6	7	13	10	9
Private	9	6	4	1	6	2
INFIRMARIES						
Total	3	7	10	9	8	8
Public	..	1	1	9	4	4
Private	3	6	9	..	4	4

Table 14.—Number and construction cost of selected facilities, and of their equipment, at new higher education institutions,[1] by functional type of facility: 1961–65
(Cost figures are in thousands)

Functional type	Number of projects	Cost of constructing facilities	Equipment		
			Cost	Percent this cost is of construction cost	Percent this cost is of total cost
Gymnasiums	29	$ 15,729	$ 1,239	7.9	7.3
Instructional classrooms	146	130,950	19,431	14.8	12.9
Libraries	42	28,585	4,310	15.1	13.1
Instructional laboratories	45	29,726	5,788	19.5	16.3
Administration buildings	26	17,076	1,776	10.4	9.4
Men's residence halls	27	11,399	895	7.9	7.3
Women's residence halls	18	9,250	525	5.7	5.4
Residence halls with separate facilities for men and women	11	13,695	1,215	8.9	8.1
College unions	31	20,958	2,188	10.4	9.5

[1] For projects on which equipment cost was reported.

followed by libraries at 15 percent. Equipment in instructional classrooms, the type having the largest number of projects, amounted to slightly under 15 percent of the construction cost of the classrooms.

It is not surprising that equipment cost at men's and women's residence halls should represent only 8 and 6 percent respectively of the construction cost. More than half of the funds to build such facilities are borrowed from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which stipulates that the cost of construction and of fixed equipment only may be included in the loan, and the result has been the designing of study-bedroom furnishings which are anchored to the floor and walls so that often the only movable furniture in the room is a chair for each occupant.

Stage of Planning

For facilities not yet completed but in some stage of the planning process, it is important to know to what degree they are likely to be built. The questionnaire recognized five distinct stages:

(1) Completed or under construction.
(2) Plans approved by board and financing arranged.
(3) Plans approved by board but financing not arranged.
(4) Project, but not plans, approved by board.
(5) Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by board.

Of the construction contemplated by all of the new institutions in the 5-year period, 56 percent (by cost) was either completed or under construction. (See table 15.) This was a much larger proportion than the 19 percent found at that stage in the earlier study, Part 4 of the *Facilities Survey.* The difference can be attributed to the time of making the survey. In Part 4 the same time span was covered but the survey was made in 1961 for the 5-year period 1961–65. In the present study the data were collected in 1963, which was near the half-way point in the 5-year span; therefore, it would be normal for half or more of the projects to have been completed or under way.

The new private institutions were further advanced in their planning than the new public institutions, 68 percent of their projects (by cost) being under way or completed and 7 percent with financing arranged, as compared with 50 percent under way or completed by public institutions and 22 percent with financing arranged.

When considered separately by functional group, the distribution pattern of the projects is not greatly changed. Instructional, research, and general facilities are by far the largest portion of the total construction reported. The percentage distribution by stage of planning in that functional group is almost identical with that of the total. In public institutions, 69 percent of the auxiliary facilities (other than residential) were completed or under construction, as were 8 percent of the residential facilities. In

Table 15.—Cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by new higher education institutions, by functional group, stage of planning, and control: 1961–65

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Stage of planning[1] and control	Total		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Public and Private	$441,762	100.0	$318,545	100.0	$50,077	100.0	$36,926	100.0	$36,214	100.0
Stage 1	247,320	56.0	169,182	53.2	27,176	54.3	25,145	68.1	25,817	71.3
Stage 2	74,850	17.0	58,707	18.4	8,156	16.3	4,537	12.3	3,450	9.5
Stage 3	27,048	6.1	16,996	5.3	6,499	13.0	3,311	9.0	242	0.7
Stage 4	45,232	10.2	35,442	11.1	6,886	13.7	2,467	6.7	437	1.2
Stage 5	20,690	4.7	18,290	5.7	1,285	2.6	865	2.3	250	0.7
Stage not reported	26,622	6.0	19,928	6.3	75	0.1	601	1.6	6,018	16.6
Public	294,636	100.0	234,235	100.0	11,547	100.0	23,199	100.0	25,655	100.0
Stage 1	147,311	50.0	114,805	49.0	972	8.4	16,034	69.1	15,500	60.4
Stage 2	65,186	22.1	51,257	21.9	6,542	56.7	3,937	17.0	3,450	13.4
Stage 3	15,464	5.2	13,476	5.8	1,248	10.8	740	3.2	....	......
Stage 4	32,860	11.2	27,731	11.8	2,675	23.2	2,017	8.7	437	1.7
Stage 5	15,913	5.4	15,538	6.6	75	0.6	50	0.2	250	1.0
Stage not reported	17,902	6.1	11,428	4.9	35	0.3	421	1.8	6,018	23.5
Private	147,126	100.0	84,310	100.0	38,530	100.0	13,727	100.0	10,559	100.0
Stage 1	100,009	68.0	54,377	64.5	26,204	68.0	9,111	66.4	10,317	97.7
Stage 2	9,664	6.6	7,450	8.8	1,614	4.2	600	4.4	....	......
Stage 3	11,584	7.9	3,520	4.2	5,251	13.6	2,571	18.7	242	2.3
Stage 4	12,372	8.4	7,711	9.1	4,211	10.9	450	3.3	....	......
Stage 5	4,777	3.2	2,752	3.3	1,210	3.2	815	5.9	....	......
Stage not reported	8,720	5.9	8,500	10.1	40	0.1	180	1.3	....	......

[1] Stage 1—Completed or under construction.
Stage 2—Plans approved by the board and financing arranged.
Stage 3—Plans approved by the board but financing not arranged.
Stage 4—Project, but not plans, approved by the board.
Stage 5—Need recognized and project conceived but not approved by the board.

private institutions, about two-thirds of the residential and of the other auxiliary facilities were completed or under construction; 14 percent of the residential and 19 percent of the other auxiliary facilities had been approved by the board but had not had financing arranged.

Parts 4 and 5 of the Facilities Survey Combined

This study, Part 5, is intended to supplement Part 4 in that it adds, to the data provided by respondent institutions in existence in 1961, similar information on new institutions and new branch campuses opened since 1961 or planned to open by 1965. The combined data do not constitute 100 percent of the institutions of the country since there were nonresponding institutions in both studies. It would be desirable to extrapolate the enrollment and facilities data to 100 percent if it can be done with some degree of integrity.

In Part 4 the nonrespondents were found to represent slightly over 10 percent of the enrollment of all existing institutions. In Part 5 it was not possible to determine the percent of nonrespondents since some of the institutions which will open are not yet conceived and since there were perhaps some institutions in the planning stage which were not known to the survey personnel.

If it is reasonable to assume a nonresponse rate of 10 percent for both Part 4 and Part 5, a rough extrapolation of total figures for enrollment and for expenditures for facilities can be made.

Planned enrollments.—Table 16 provides the aggregate enrollment as planned by respondents to Parts 4 and 5, by full-time and part-time students and by control. The Office of Education projection of enrollment for fall 1965 is

Table 16.—Undergraduate students for whom instructional accommodations are planned by responding higher education institutions in Parts 4 and 5 of the *College and University Facilities Survey* series, by attendance status and by control

Item	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Total	4,117,625	3,095,268	1,022,357
From Part 4, Facilities Survey	3,901,207	2,979,332	921,875
From Part 5, Facilities Survey	216,418	115,936	100,482
Total public	2,595,971	1,971,417	624,554
From Part 4, Facilities Survey	2,408,925	1,876,317	532,608
From Part 5, Facilities Survey	187,046	95,100	91,946
Total private	1,521,654	1,123,851	397,803
From Part 4, Facilities Survey	1,492,282	1,103,015	389,267
From Part 5, Facilities Survey	29,372	20,836	8,536

5,257,000 degree-credit students. The respondent colleges and universities were expecting to accommodate approximately 4,118,000 students, which divided by 0.9 as the extrapolation factor, would yield 4,576,000 as the number which the Nation's colleges and universities are by inference committed to accommodate by 1965–66. That number would be 87 percent of the number who are expected to apply for admission, which means there is an apparent lag in planning of 13 percent.

Expenditures for facilities.—Table 17 accumulates the planned expenditures for facilities reported by respondents to Parts 4 and 5. When the total, $7,966 million, is divided by the factor 0.9 for extrapolation to 100 percent, a total of $8,851 million is produced, or $1.8 billion per year. According to the estimates contained in the study *Economics of Higher Education*, an annual construction rate of $2.2 billion will be required to meet the facilities needs identified with this particular 5-year period.[3]

The distribution of the total expenditures for facilities between public and private institutions which was found in Part 4 (58.9 percent to 41.1 percent) is not changed in any significant degree by the addition of Part 5 data. Nor is the distribution between public and private participation in any one of the functional groups of facilities changed by as much as 1 percentage point.

Campus Size

Size of campus in acres was reported by 91 new public and 68 new private institutions (table 18). This table may have some value for planners in institutions of at least two types: (1) junior colleges and technical institutes, and (2) private 4-year liberal arts colleges.

Campuses of 74 new public junior colleges and technical institutes ranged in size from 1 to 640 acres, with the mean at 104; in the private junior colleges and technical institutes the range was from 1 to 773 acres, with the mean at 112. In the 31 private liberal arts colleges the range was from 22 to 800 acres, with the mean at 254.

---

[3] *Economics of Higher Education*, Part III, *Financial Resources for Higher Education*, Chapter 11 "Student Higher Education and Facilities of Colleges and Universities: Projections," by Selma Muskin and Robert W. Bokelman, (OE–50027). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962, p. 194.

Table 17.—Number and cost of new construction and rehabilitation projects completed and planned by responding higher education institutions in Parts 4 and 5 of the *College and University Facilities Survey* series, by functional group and by control

(Cost figures are in thousands)

Item	Total		Instructional, research, and general		Residential		Other auxiliary		Land and campus improvements	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Total	**8,712**	**$7,966,352**	**5,154**	**$5,219,851**	**2,241**	**$2,036,734**	**782,**	**$502,098**	**535**	**$207,669**
From Part 4	7,994	7,524,590	4,654	4,901,306	2,138	1,986,657	709	465,172	493	171,455
From Part 5	718	441,762	500	318,545	103	50,077	73	36,926	42	36,214
Public	4,771	4,727,075	3,046	3,200,597	972	1,113,442	362	260,369	391	152,667
From Part 4	4,337	4,432,439	2,694	2,966,362	958	1,101,895	322	237,170	363	127,012
From Part 5	434	294,636	352	234,235	14	11,547	40	23,199	28	25,655
Private	3,941	3,239,277	2,108	2,019,254	1,269	923,292	420	241,729	144	55,002
From Part 4	3,657	3,092,151	1,960	1,934,944	1,180	884,762	387	228,002	130	44,443
From Part 5	284	147,126	148	84,310	89	38,530	33	13,727	14	10,559
	PERCENT									
By control										
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Public		59.3		61.3		54.7		51.9		73.5
Private		40.7		38.7		45.3		48.1		26.5
By functional group										
Total		100.0		65.5		25.6		6.3		2.6
Public		100.0		67.7		23.6		5.5		3.2
Private		100.0		62.3		28.5		7.5		1.7

Table 18.—Campus size at new institutions

Control	Junior colleges and technical institutes			4-year liberal arts colleges			All other types		
		Acres			Acres			Acres	
	Number	Mean	Median	Number	Mean	Median	Number	Mean	Median
Total	99	106	75	38	288	222	22	281	82
Public	74	104	75	7	437	250	10	533	187
Private	25	112	58	31	254	200	12	71	66

CHAPTER IV

Current Operating Expenditures at New Institutions

NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS of the respondents provided the requested information on their operating expenditures for educational and general purposes, at least for some of the years. Not all of them were willing to estimate their costs for future years. This explains why the number of institutions reporting for some years is less than for preceding years. Table 19A shows the totals reported, by year, for the 3 years of actual operation, and table 19B shows the expectations of those which gave estimates for some or all of the future years stipulated. The computations of the expenditure per full-time equivalent student found in table 19B were separated from those in table 19A because they are based upon estimates of future performance and should be evaluated as such. While in some instances the estimates are projections of current trends in existing institutions, there were included some figures for colleges not yet opened, which would not have current or past operating experience upon which to base projections.

The range between the highest and lowest amounts was extremely wide, as might be expected in new institutions. In each year the expenditure per full-time equivalent student was computed for each of three groups of institutions, by control. There was a consistently lower expenditure per full-time equivalent student in public institutions than in private institutions. Is such a consistent difference intrinsic in the nature of *public* institutions? One relationship which may be the primary determinant is the type of institution, and another is size. As derived from the biennial survey of *Statistics of Higher Education*, the expenditure per degree-credit student in 2-year institutions is roughly 5/8 of that in 4-year institutions.[1] Among the new institutions, 83 percent of public respondents were 2-year institutions and 64 percent of the private respondents were 4-year institutions. Expenditures per student in public junior colleges tend to match those in senior high schools more nearly than they match those in 4-year colleges. It appears likely, therefore, that it is the predominant type which sets the expenditures pattern rather than control (public or private).

No extensive study of the responding institutions by size was attempted, since the rapidly growing new institutions tend to "graduate" into larger size categories within the period covered by the report. However, it is feasible to divide the responding institutions in one typical year into enrollment groupings and observe the effect of size upon the per student expenditures. The computations for 1963–64 show a rough negative relationship between size and expenditures per student when those having 250 students or more are compared with the smaller institutions. (See table 19C.) Most of the institutions with less than 250 students were private institutions, and they contribute a very small proportion of the total enrollment. Among the institutions with 250 students or more the relationship between size and per student expenditures is indecisive.

It is noteworthy that the expenditure for full-time equivalent students in private institutions as shown in table 19A (past years) tended to increase each succeeding year in spite of the enrollment increase. If this appears to contradict the negative relationship between size and unit cost it may be surmised that the reduction in unit cost due to the growth of existing institutions was more than offset by the large number of new small institutions. Among private institutions as shown in table 19B (projected years), there appears the normal expectation that as enrollments grow there will be a decrease in per student expenditures. However, reference to the experience recorded in table 19A would cast some doubt upon that probability.

---

[1] Derived from data published in *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1959–60*, OE–50023–60, and *Opening Fall Enrollment, 1959* (Office tables), OE 54003.

Assurance of Operating Funds

Respondents were asked to indicate for each year what percent of that year's amount for educational and general purposes was currently assured. More than half the respondents complied, at least for some of the indicated years. The combined figures represented by those replies are shown in table 20. They show a general decline in assurance with each successive year in the future.

More significant, perhaps, is the constantly greater degree of assurance expressed by public than by private institutions. For the current year and the two immediately following, the order of difference ranged to 14 percentage points. For the year 1970–71 the difference was nearly 20 percentage points.

It might be noteworthy that administrators of 50 reporting private institutions were still uncertain as to the source of nearly 24 percent of the current operating funds for 1963–64. As a group, the new public institutions appeared to be in a relatively secure position on operating income.

Endowment Funds

As has been found in other studies, endowment funds offer little promise of providing a significant source for educational and general support in new *public* institutions. One endowment in this study was atypical in that it was provided by a private source to a publicly controlled institution as a bequest in support of a professional program.

The responding new *private* institutions reported endowment funds increasing from $9 million in 12 institutions in 1961–62 to $42 million expected by 16 institutions by 1970–71.

Student Aid

The new institutions as a whole have recognized a need for providing scholarships and student loan funds. They reported in large degree the existence of such student aid measures as well as plans to expand them in the future. Of the public institutions, 75 reported scholarship funds and 70 reported plans either to provide them in the future or to expand those in hand; 63 public institutions reported student loan funds, and 63 were planning to provide or to expand them. Of the private institutions, 51 reported scholarships and 35 indicated plans to provide or expand them; 31 private institutions reported student loan funds, and 29 were planning to provide or expand them. Fellowships were being expanded at 8 private institutions, and 6 private institutions were planning to offer fellowships. Some of the student aid measures were in the form of waiver-of-tuition scholarships. A number of institutions indicated that they were providing work opportunities and grants-in-aid in cases where that type of assistance was needed.

Fellowships for graduate students were scarce because of the relatively small proportion of graduate students the new institutions were expecting to enroll.

Table 19A.—Full-time equivalent enrollment[1] in new higher education institutions, operating expenditures for educational and general purposes, and expenditures per full-time equivalent student, by year, type of institution, and control: Selected years

(Expenditures per FTE student are computed on unrounded amounts)

Type of institution	1961–62				1962–63				1963–64			
	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student
Total	69	29,914	$25,442	$850	92	41,576	$37,754	$908	131	65,824	$58,496	$889
Junior colleges	41	14,990	9,639	643	54	22,232	15,974	719	75	41,161	28,393	690
4-year colleges	14	5,745	6,520	1,135	19	6,887	9,138	1,327	28	9,415	13,563	1,441
All other types	14	9,179	9,283	1,011	19	12,457	12,642	1,015	28	15,248	16,540	1,085
Public	38	24,419	18,309	750	49	34,094	26,816	787	73	54,440	41,567	764
Junior colleges	27	13,632	8,412	617	37	20,450	14,156	692	56	38,128	25,343	665
4-year colleges	3	2,563	1,892	738	3	2,594	2,165	835	5	3,564	3,592	1,008
All other types	8	8,224	8,004	973	9	11,050	10,494	950	12	12,748	12,631	991
Private	31	5,495	7,133	1,298	43	7,482	10,939	1,462	58	11,384	16,929	1,487
Junior colleges	14	1,358	1,227	903	17	1,782	1,818	1,020	19	3,033	3,049	1,005
4-year colleges	11	3,182	4,627	1,454	16	4,293	6,972	1,624	23	5,851	9,971	1,704
All other types	6	955	1,278	1,339	10	1,704	2,148	1,527	16	2,500	3,909	1,564

---

[1] FTE enrollment figures represent only those institutions which reported expenditures for educational and general purposes.

Table 19B.—Estimated full-time equivalent[1] enrollment in new higher education institutions, operating expenditures for educational and general purposes, and expenditures per full-time equivalent student, by year, type of institution, and control: Selected years

(Expenditures per FTE student are computed on unrounded amounts)

Type of institution	1964–65				1965–66				1970–71			
	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment (FTE)	Expenditures (in thousands)	Expenditures per student
Total	124	87,845	$78,289	$891	123	122,853	$101,968	$830	119	235,953	$211,172	$895
Junior colleges	72	55,261	37,522	679	69	75,950	47,979	632	66	143,595	97,487	679
4-year colleges	27	12,335	16,153	1,310	28	17,334	21,215	1,224	28	33,372	41,304	1,238
All other types	25	20,249	24,614	1,216	26	29,569	32,774	1,108	25	58,986	72,381	1,227
Public	75	73,565	59,163	804	73	103,823	78,236	754	72	206,357	175,303	850
Junior colleges	58	51,790	34,247	661	55	72,027	44,214	614	54	138,408	92,988	672
4-year colleges	5	5,333	5,512	1,033	5	8,046	8,371	1,040	5	17,977	21,193	1,179
All other types	12	16,442	19,404	1,180	13	23,750	25,651	1,080	13	49,972	61,122	1,223
Private	49	14,280	19,126	1,339	50	19,030	23,732	1,247	47	29,596	35,869	1,212
Junior colleges	14	3,471	3,275	944	14	3,923	3,765	960	12	5,187	4,499	867
4-year colleges	22	7,002	10,641	1,520	23	9,288	12,844	1,383	23	15,395	20,111	1,306
All other types	13	3,807	5,210	1,369	13	5,819	7,123	1,224	12	9,014	11,259	1,249

---

[1] FTE enrollment figures represent only those institutions which reported expenditures for educational and general purposes.

Table 19C.—Expenditures per student for educational and general purposes, as reported by new institutions: 1963–64

Enrollment	Number of institutions reporting	Expenditures		
		Per enrolled student	Per full-time student	Per full-time equivalent student
Under 100	25	$1,606	$2,104	$1,952
100 to 249	25	1,284	1,669	1,551
250 to 499	31	815	1,167	1,053
500 to 999	16	828	1,262	1,115
1,000 and over	30	424	1,291	739

Table 20.—Estimated operating expenditures[1] for educational and general purposes by new higher education institutions and amount and percent for which sources are assured, by year and control: Selected years

Control	1963–64			1964–65			1965–66			1970–71		
	Number of institutions reporting	Estimated expenditures (in thousands)	Amount assured (in thousands)	Number of institutions reporting	Estimated expenditures (in thousands)	Amount assured (in thousands)	Number of institutions reporting	Estimated expenditures (in thousands)	Amount assured (in thousands)	Number of institutions reporting	Estimated expenditures (in thousands)	Amount assured (in thousands)
Total	120	$52,052	$44,794	106	$62,510	$53,765	100	$72,517	$59,107	94	$133,505	$105,386
Public	70	36,261	32,740	66	45,776	40,872	62	52,902	44,733	59	104,859	86,864
Private	50	15,791	12,054	40	16,[illegible]34	12,893	38	19,615	14,374	35	28,646	18,522
	PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES ASSURED											
Total	......	....	86.1	......	....	86.0	......	....	81.5	......	....	78.9
Public	......	....	90.3	......	....	89.3	......	....	84.6	......	....	82.8
Private	......	....	76.3	......	....	77.0	......	....	73.3	......	....	64.7

---

[1] Totals represent expenditures for only those institutions reporting amounts assured.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

List of New Institutions

New Colleges and Universities, New Branch Campuses, and Prospective New Colleges Expected to Open by Fall Term 1965

Alabama

Mobile College,
Mobile

Northwest Alabama Junior College,
Phil Campbell

University of South Alabama,
Mobile

Alaska

Alaska Methodist University,
Anchorage

Arizona

Arizona Western College,
Yuma

Cochise College,
Douglas

Prescott College,
Prescott

California

California Lutheran College,
Thousand Oaks

California State College at Palos Verdes,
(SW. Los Angeles)

Chabot College,
San Leandro

College of the Desert,
Palm Desert

Grossmont College,
Spring Valley

Merced College,
Merced

Mt. San Jacinto College,
Beaumont

Orange State College,
Fullerton

Pitzer College,
Claremont

California (continued)

Rio Hondo Junior College,
Whittier

San Diego Mesa College,
San Diego

Southwestern College,
Chula Vista

University of California, Irvine Campus,
Irvine

University of California,
Santa Cruz

University of the Seven Seas,
Pico Rivera

Victor Valley College,
Victorville

West Valley Junior College,
San Jose

Colorado

Rangely College,
Rangely

Southern Colorado State College,
Pueblo

Yampa Valley College,
Steamboat Springs

Connecticut

Holy Family Seminary,
West Hartford

Manchester Community College,
Manchester

Norwalk State Technical Institute,
South Norwalk

Norwich State Technical Institute,
Norwich

Sacred Heart University,
Bridgeport

St. Alphonsus College,
Suffield

Florida

Biscayne College,
Opa-Locka

Collier-Blocker Junior College,
Palatka

Edison Junior College,
Ft. Myers

Florida Atlantic University,
Boca Raton

Florida Presbyterian College,
St. Petersburg

Indian River Junior College,
Fort Pierce

Jackson Junior College,
Marianna

Johnson Junior College,
Leesburg

Lake City Junior College and
Forest Ranger School,
Lake City

Lake Sumter Junior College,
Leesburg

Lincoln Junior College,
Fort Pierce

Marymount College,
Boca Raton

New College,
Sarasota

St. Leo College,
St. Leo

Georgia

Armstrong College,
Savannah

Augusta College,
Augusta

Brunswick College,
Brunswick

DeKalb Junior College,
Clarkston

Illinois

Canton Community College,
Canton

Central YMCA Junior College,
Chicago

Chicago City Junior College,
Loop Branch,
Chicago

Chicago Teachers College North,
Chicago

Judson College,
Elgin

Illinois (continued)

Olney Community College,
Olney

Southeastern Illinois College,
Harrisburg

St. Mary of the Lake Seminary
(Junior College Department),
Niles

University of Illinois at
Congress Circle,
Chicago

Indiana

Saint Joseph Institute,
Tipton

Kentucky

Kentucky Southern College,
Louisville

Maryland

Anne Arundel Community College,
Severna Park

Montgomery Junior College,
Rockville Branch,
Rockville

Massachusetts

Berkshire Community College,
Pittsfield

Cape Cod Community College,
Hyannis

Greenfield Community College,
Greenfield

Massachusetts Bay Community College,
Boston

Mount Wachusett Community College,
Gardner

Northern Essex Community College,
Haverhill

Quinsigamond Community College,
Worcester

Southeastern Massachusetts Technological
Institute,
North Dartmouth

Michigan

Bay de Noc Community College,
Escanaba

Concordia Lutheran Junior College,
Ann Arbor

De Lima Junior College,
Oxford

Delta College,
University Center

Michigan (continued)

Grand Valley College,
Allendale

Macomb County Community College,
Warren

Maryglade College,
Memphis

Michigan Lutheran College,
Detroit

North Central Michigan College,
Petoskey

Schoolcraft College,
Livonia

Minnesota

Fergus Falls Junior College,
Fergus Falls

United Theological Seminary
of the Twin Cities
New Brighton

Willmar Community College,
Willmar

Mississippi

Harrison County College,
Handsboro

Jackson County College,
Gautier

Missouri

Crowder College,
Neosho

Junior College District of
Jefferson County,
Festus

Saint Paul School of Theology,
Methodist,
Kansas City

Nebraska

Servite College,
Omaha

New Hampshire

Belknap College,
Center Harbor

College of Advanced Science,
Canaan

Franconia College,
Franconia

Franklin Pierce College,
Rindge

Monadnock Community College,
Hancock

New Hampshire (continued)

Nathaniel Hawthorne College,
Antrim

New Jersey

Archangel College,
Englewood Cliffs

Edward Williams College,
Hackensack

Lutheran Collegiate Bible Institute,
Teaneck

Marianite Junior College,
Princeton

New Mexico

College of the Southwest,
Hobbs

St. John's College in Santa Fe,
Santa Fe

New York

Adirondack Community College,
Hudson Falls

Alphonsus Junior College,
Glen Cove

Borough of Manhattan Junior College,
New York

College of the Holy Names,
Albany

Eisenhower College,
Seneca Falls

Elizabeth Seton College,
Yonkers

Graduate School of Public Affairs,
SUNY,
Albany

Immaculata College,
Hamburg

Immaculate Conception Seminary at Troy,
Troy

Jefferson Community College,
Watertown

Kingsborough Community College,
Brooklyn

Maria Regina College,
Syracuse

Nassau Community College,
Garden City

Niagara County Community College,
Niagara Falls

Onondaga Community College,
Syracuse

New York (continued)

Queensborough Community College,
New York

St. John Vianney Seminary,
East Aurora

St. Pius X Preparatory Seminary,
Uniondale

Sancta Maria Junior College,
Buffalo

Southampton College of Long Island University,
Southampton

Ulster County Community College,
Kingston

Villa Maria College,
Buffalo

Voorhees Technical Institute,
New York

Wadhams Hall,
Ogdensburg

North Carolina

College of the Albemarle,
Elizabeth City

Gaston College,
Gastonia

Methodist College,
Fayetteville

North Carolina Wesleyan College,
Rocky Mount

Moore County Community College,
Pinehurst

Rockingham County Community College,
Wentworth

St. Andrews Presbyterian College,
Laurinburg

North Dakota

Mary College,
Bismarck

Ohio

Cuyahoga Community College,
Cleveland

Lourdes Junior College,
Sylvania

Methodist Theological School in Ohio,
Delaware

Walsh College,
Canton

Oklahoma

Oral Roberts University,
Tulsa

Oregon

Blue Mountain Community College,
Pendleton

Clatsop College,
Astoria

Eugene Vocational Technical School,
Eugene

Salem Technical Vocational School,
Salem

South Western Oregon College,
North Bend

Treasure Valley Community College,
Ontario

Pennsylvania

Allentown College of St. Francis
de Sales,
Center Valley

Alvernia College,
Reading

Christ the Savior Seminary,
Johnstown

Our Lady of Angels Institute,
Glen Riddle

La Roche College,
Allison Park

Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
of Pennsylvania State University,
Hershey

University of Pittsburgh at Greensburgh,
Greensburgh

Villa Sacred Heart Teacher Training Institute,
Danville

Tennessee

Aquinas Junior College,
Nashville

Texas

Hill Junior College,
Hillsboro

Houston Baptist College,
Houston

San Jacinto College,
Pasadena

Virginia

Christopher Newport College of the College of
William and Mary,
Newport News

Clifton Forge-Covington Area
Community College,
Clifton Forge

Virginia (continued)

Eastern Baptist College of Virginia, Inc.,
Hampton

Frederick College,
Portsmouth

George Mason College of the University of Virginia,
Fairfax

Patrick Henry Branch of the School of General Studies of the University of Virginia,
Martinsville

Richard Bland College of the College of William and Mary,
Petersburg

University College of the University of Richmond,
Richmond

Virginia Wesleyan College,
Norfolk

Wytheville Community College,
Wytheville

Washington

Big Bend Community College,
Moses Lake

College of Sister Formation of Seattle University,
Issaquah

Highline College,
Seattle

Washington (continued)

Peninsula College,
Port Angeles

Shoreline Community College,
Seattle

Spokane Community College,
Spokane

Tacoma Community College,
Tacoma

West Virginia

Ohio Valley College,
Parkersburg

Wisconsin

Carthage College,
Kenosha

Marshfield-Wood Center,
Marshfield

Mount Senario College,
Ladysmith

Wyoming

Western Wyoming Junior College,
Reliance

Guam

College of Guam,
Agana

Appendix B

Transmittal Letter and Questionnaire Form

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Washington, D.C. 20202

The name of your institution was included in a list of colleges and universities which began operating as new institutions since summer 1961 or are expected to open by fall term 1965. The information from your institution as provided for in this form is needed to bring up to date the combined analyses of physical facilities supplied by a series of five studies begun by the Office of Education in 1956.

New colleges are being born in considerable numbers each year. Such new institutions as they appear become a part of the total higher education potential, and their existence, programs, and capacities should be woven into the national picture. This information provides a more comprehensive picture of higher education for all who are concerned with the educational needs of the country.

The study will be conducted by Leslie F. Robbins, Specialist for Business Administration, and Anna Jane Holbrook, Program Specialist, under the supervision of W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section. Any questions concerning the study should be directed to one of them.

Unless you plan to complete the questionnaire yourself, please refer the attached forms and instructions to the officials who have or will have responsibility for directing and coordinating enrollment projections and physical facilities planning. We hope to have your reply by November 1. Our personal thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

E.V. Hollis
Ernest V. Hollis, Director
College and University
Administration Branch

R Orin Cornett
R. Orin Cornett
Acting Assistant Commissioner
for Higher Education

GENERAL INFORMATION

The data derived from this study (Part 5 of a five-part series) will supplement information previously obtained relative to the adequacy of current and planned facilities to accommodate greatly expanded enrollments expected in the Nation's colleges and universities. Previous studies in the series dealt only with institutions in existence prior to the fall of 1961-62. A significant aspect of this study is its report on the prospect for adequate financing both for current operations and for capital expenditures.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Item 10 of the enclosed form requests information as to numbers of students (by categories) currently accommodated and planned for in each of 5 consecutive years, as well as a projection of the total by 1970. Items 11, 12, and 13 ask for information on *actual* or *anticipated* (1) operating expenditures for educational and general purposes; (2) the percentages of those amounts assured by tuition, governmental appropriations, gifts and grants, and other sources; (3) endowment funds; (4) student aid measures; and (5) auxiliary enterprises. There is also requested a brief statement of the situation which brought about the founding of the new institution (item 14). Page 2 provides a form for listing physical facilities existing or planned to be completed by the fall term of 1965-66.

If a new institution has two or more distinct campuses, a separate form should be prepared for each.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

ITEM 7--DEFINITIONS

A *university* gives considerable stress to graduate instruction, conferring advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and has at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

A *liberal arts college* (4-year) places principal emphasis on a program of general undergraduate education.

A *teachers college* is devoted primarily to teacher training.

A *technological school* provides training predominantly in technical and physical science disciplines.

A *theological school* offers programs principally or wholly in theology, religion, or religious education.

Other independent professional schools offer professional training such as medicine, law, business, pharmacy, optometry, etc., but are not affiliated with universities.

A *junior college* offers at least 2 but less than 4 years of work and does not confer a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

A *2-year technical institute* is designed primarily to prepare students for immediate employment in engineering- or physical-science-related occupations rather than for further study toward a bachelor's degree.

ITEM 10

Number of students to be accommodated. Institutional planning usually produces projections of enrollment broken down by categorical divisions. Report these numbers for the indicated future years as well as the current and prior actual enrollments for your institution. The capacity of facilities will depend upon locally determined standards of utilization. Please note that the *total* for each year is requested, *not* just the number additional to the previous year.

An *undergraduate student* is one whose course of study is designed to lead to the first-level (bachelor's or first professional) degree.

A *graduate or professional student* is one who has attained a first-level degree and whose course of study is designed to lead to a second-level or doctor's degree in a given field.

A *full-time student* is one who is carrying at least 75 percent of the student-hour load normally recommended for such students.

A *part-time student* is one who is carrying an academic schedule lighter than that of a full-time student. Do not include correspondence students, those students taking courses only by radio or television off campus, students enrolled only for individual lessons or short courses, or auditors. If you are planning additional facilities primarily for part-time students at your institution, please use a portion of this form or attach a sheet of paper to the form to explain your situation.

ITEM 11

Cost of operating. For each fiscal year indicated, show the actual or anticipated expenditures for educational and general purposes. Do *not* include in this section capital outlay, auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, bookstores, etc.), student aid, or endowment funds.

Assured sources of funds. The purpose of this question is to ascertain to what degree the future operating costs are currently assured. In public institutions the percentages of the operating costs which are assured in advance (beyond tuition and fees) usually depend upon existing legislation and the prospect for future appropriations. In private institutions such assurances usually come from denominational commitments and various types of pledges.

Endowment funds. If there is a program for obtaining endowment funds, show the total that was, or is reasonably expected to be, in hand by the end of each indicated fiscal year.

ITEM 12

Student aid. Check each type of student aid currently provided and each type planned to be expanded or added.

ITEM 13

Auxiliary enterprises. Show the year in which each type of operation was or will be initiated.

ITEM 14. State briefly the situation which gave rise to the decision to establish this new institution.

ITEM 15. ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS FORM ARE AVAILABLE IF NEEDED.

Column A. Building or project name or number. Identify the building or project. If the building was in existence before this institution was planned, indicate with an asterisk (*).

Column B. Year completed or completion expected. Report in this column buildings constructed, donated, or purchased. If the facility is now or is to be shared with programs of less than collegiate level (i. e., high school), show also the symbol "S" in column B.

Column C. Effect of facility. Place in this column the code number (as defined below) which best illustrates the effect of the project on the number of students that can be accommodated.

Code 1. *New facility* which when completed will add student or faculty accommodations. (Existing buildings and completed buildings should be coded 1.)

2. *Addition,* adding capacity to an existing building.

3. *Replacement* of an existing facility (the new structure will replace razed one of substantially the same capacity).

4. *Rehabilitation,* renovation, modernization, or remodeling of an existing building by an investment of $10,000 or more.

Column D. Planning stage. Place the appropriate code number in this column to show the current stage of the facility or planned facility:

Code 1. Completed or construction in progress.

2. Plans approved by Board and financing arranged.

3. Plans approved by Board but financing not yet arranged.

4. Project but not plans approved by Board.

5. Need recognized and project conceived by institution but not approved by Board.

Column E. Primary function. From among the categories listed on reverse side of this form, select for this column the code number which represents the primary function of the project. If the facility will serve more than one significant function, show the code for the function which will require the largest proportion of the floor area for the largest proportion of the week. If no code number fits the function of a facility, explain in column K.

Please note that campus improvement codes (90-93) should be used only where the project is considered as a separate entity rather than as incidental to another project (as the landscaping around a new building would be). Do *not* show square feet for these projects.

Column F. Gross square feet. Enter in this column the *actual* or *estimated* gross square feet of the building project. Include all area (at *each* floor level with clear standing headroom of 6'6" minimum) within the principal outside faces of the exterior walls.

Column G. Project cost. Include in this column the *actual* or *estimated* dollar amount of each project, including land (if purchase is necessary for construction), construction contract costs, site improvements, utility connections, *fixed* equipment, contingencies, fees (architect, engineer, consultant), legal and administrative expenses, and interest during construction.

Columns H and I. Sources of financing. In column H, use one or more of the codes from reverse to indicate the source(s) or probable source(s) of funds for the construction of each project. Provision is made to indicate three possible sources and amounts. Use code 17 if source is unknown. In column I, enter the actual or expected amount to be received from each of the coded sources listed in column H.

Column J. Additional expenditures for furniture and equipment. (Column G includes *fixed* equipment only.) In this column show the additional amount spent or to be spent to make the facility usable, such as furniture, scientific equipment, and instruments, but do not include expendable supplies.

Column K. Remarks. This column has been provided to encourage any comments which may be of assistance in interpreting the data reported on this form.

PRIMARY FUNCTION CODES

(For use in column E)

Code Function

■ ■ Instructional facilities ■ ■
10--Educational laboratory (demonstration school)
11--Fieldhouse
12--Gymnasium
13--Home management laboratory houses
14--Instructional (academic or classroom)
15--Library
16--Museum
17--Instructional laboratories
18--Swimming pool
19--Teaching hospital
20--Other instructional (specify)

■ ■ Research facilities ■ ■
30--Agriculture research
31--Astronomy research
32--Biological research
33--Chemistry research
34--Mathematics and statistics research
35--Physics research
36--Other phys. sci. research
37--Social sciences research
38--Dentistry research
39--Engineering research
40--Medical research

■ ■ Residential facilities ■ ■
50--Faculty apartments
51--Faculty and staff houses
52--Fraternity and sorority houses
53--Hotel-type accommodations
54--Married student apartments
55--Men's residence hall
56--Women's residence hall
57--President's home
58--Residence hall with separate units for men and for women
59--Other residential (specify)

■ ■ Auxiliary facilities ■ ■
60--College union or student center
61--Food facilities
62--Infirmary (student health)
63--Other auxiliary enterprises building: bookstore, printing shop, etc. (specify)

■ ■ General facilities ■ ■
70--Administration building
71--Armory
72--Auditorium
73--Chapel
74--Extension service and experiment station
75--Faculty club and facilities
76--Garage (vehicle storage)
77--Hospital (nonteaching)
78--Maintenance (shops, stores, and services)
80--Educational office building
81--Stadium
82--Theater
83--Power and heating plant
84--Warehouse
85--Other general (specify)

■ ■ Campus improvements ■ ■
90--Land acquisition
91--Landscaping and grounds improvement
92--Roads, roadways, walks, bridges, and parking lots
93--Utility service extensions and improvements

FINANCING (SOURCES AVAILABLE) CODES

(For use in column H)

Code Source

■ ■ Governmental appropriations ■ ■
1--State government
2--Local government
3--Federal government

■ ■ Direct tax levy ■ ■
4--State government
5--Local government

■ ■ General obligation bonds ■ ■
6--Local government
7--State government
8--State authority
9--Institutional

■ ■ Revenue bonds ■ ■
10--Revenue bonds, other than from the College Housing Loan Program (HHFA)
11--College Housing Loan Program (HHFA)

■ ■ Other ■ ■
12--Gifts and grants
13--Current funds
14--Investment of or borrowed from endowment funds
15--Investment of or borrowed from other college funds
16--Borrowed from private or commercial sources outside the institution
17--Source unknown
18--Other (specify)

OE-2053-5 (8-63)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-6311
APPROVAL EXPIRES: 12-31-63

FACILITIES OF NEW COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OPENING BETWEEN 1961 AND 1965

1. State	2. Name of Institution	3. Location
4. Size of Campus *(in acres)*	5. Name and Title of Chief Admin. Officer	6. Information supplied by *(Name and Title)* Date

7. Type of Institution *(Check one)*		8. Student Body *(Check)*	9. Sponsoring Agency *(Check)*		Name of Sponsoring Agency
University	Seminary or Theological School	Men only	State Government	Church Body	
Liberal Arts College *(4-year)*	Other Independent Prof. School		City Government	Other *(Specify)*	
Teachers College	Junior College	Women only	County or District		
Technological School	2-Year Technical Institute	Coeducational	Existing College or University		

10. Number of Students Accommodated or To Be Accommodated			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1970-71
a	Instructional Facilities							
	(1) Undergraduates	Full-time						
		Part-time						
	(2) Graduates	Full-time						
		Part-time						
b	Residential Facilities							
	(1) Men							
	(2) Women							
	(3) Units for married couples							
11.	Financing							
a	Actual or anticipated cost of operation, educational and general only *(no capital outlay)*		$	$	$	$	$	$
b	For what percent of this operating cost do you have assured sources of funds? *(See instructions)*.		%	%	%	%	%	%
c	Actual or estimated value of endowment funds		$	$	$	$	$	$

12. Student Aid		Scholarships	Fellowships	Loan Funds	Other *(Specify)*
a	Existing provisions *(Check appropriate box(es))*	☐	☐	☐	
b	Plans to provide or expand *(Check appropriate box(es))*	☐	☐	☐	

13. Auxiliary enterprises *(Other than residential)*	College Union	Bookstore	Food Service Building	Infirmary	Other *(Specify)*
Write the school year *(i.e., 1962-63, etc.)* in which the facility was started or is planned to be started					

14. Reason for establishing the institution *(Please send any brochures or other printed material)*

OE-2053-5 (8-63) (BACK)

NOTE: *(For code numbers and definitions of terms used, see instructions)*

15. Physical Facilities Existing and Planned to be Completed by the Fall Term of 1965-66

Building or Project Name or Number 1/	College Year Completed or To Be Completed 2/	Effect of Facility *(Code No.)*	Planning Stage *(Code No.)*	Primary Function *(Code No.)*	Actual or Estimated Gross Square Feet of Project	Actual or Estimated Project Cost	Source of Financing		Additional Expenditures for Furniture and Equipment	Remarks
							Code No.	Amount		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		
						$	a	$		
							b	$		
							c	$		

1/ – *Indicate with an asterisk (*) buildings which were in existence before this institution was planned.*

2/ – *Indicate with an "S" buildings which are (are to be) shared with lower level (H.S.) programs.*

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965—778-015

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE